

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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II. 19 Jul 79

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

AA 1

CMEA AGRICULTURAL SESSION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

AU112015 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 11 (BTA)--A communique on the 50th session of the CMEA Permanent Agriculture Commission was submitted for publication here today. The session of the CMEA Permanent Agriculture Commission was held here from July 2 through 6, 1979, and was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. The session was attended also by a delegation from Yugoslavia.

Under the long-term target-oriented cooperation programme in agriculture and the food industry, the commission reviewed and adopted draft agreements for multilateral international specialization and mutual utilization of genetic stock pools of beef cattle, of (?181) pedigrees for the purposes of hybridization, and expanding the genetic [words indistinct] of sheep breeds with a view to raising their meat and wool output and for the foundation of an international poultry-breeding center.

The session specified some elements of the international machine system: the making of [words indistinct] for the agro-technical indices of machinery to be attached to the [words indistinct] laid down in the long-term target-oriented programme for cooperation in agriculture and the goods industry.

CSSR MBFR DELEGATE URGES WEST TO REPLY TO SOCIALIST STATES' PROPOSALS

LD191034 Prague CTK in English 0945 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Vienna (CETKA correspondent)--The insistence of the Western countries on its unrealistic demands for one-sided military advantages was the reason why no progress was made at the 18th round of talks on reduction of armed forces in central Europe which ended here today, head of the Czechoslovak delegation Ambassador Emil Keblusek said.

He pointed out that preconditions for progress had been created by the meeting in Vienna between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter, and by the signing of the SALT II treaty on limitation of strategic offensive arms. (?These) events showed that there is no question which cannot be resolved through negotiations, provided that all participants respect the interests of both sides, and do not try to alter the existing military balance and to obtain one-sided advantages, Ambassador Keblusek said.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation recalled the initiative of the socialist countries and outlined the principles of the new proposals they put forward on June 28. He said that agreement on the first stage of reductions must contain the provision that the share of individual states within the framework of collective obligations to reduce troop levels must be proportionate to their military strength in the sphere to which reductions apply. Individual signatories must inform one another of the extent of their share in reductions, prior to the signing of the agreement on the first phase.

In this way, the socialist (?countries) met halfway the demands of those states which for incomprehensible reasons refuse to assume concrete obligations.

It is sufficiently well known that Czechoslovakia and the other socialist states that directly participate in the Vienna talks are ready to assume concrete obligations and to reduce the level of their forces to (? a level) proportionate to their military strength in central Europe, Ambassador Keblusek said.

As long as the West does not abandon its unrealistic demands, no substantial progress will be possible in Vienna. It is hoped that the West will use the recess in the talks for considering a reply to the initiative proposals of the socialist countries, Keblusek said.

CSSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON CSSR'S DISARMAMENT INITIATIVE

AU131216 Prague PRACE in Czech 11 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Article by Milos Vejvoda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs: "The CSSR's Significant Initiative"]

[Excerpts] It is becoming increasingly obvious that the achievement of specific results in stopping the feverish armaments race and in achieving disarmament does not depend solely on the contents of the proposals submitted, on the mechanism of disarmament negotiations depends, and will depend, primarily on the states' policy, on the states' responsibility for peace and international security and on their political will to achieve success. However, in certain instances this political will is deplorably lacking. This is reflected in the materialization of extensive armament programs adopted by the NATO countries exactly at the time of the UN General Assembly's special disarmament session, as well as by the other obstacles placed by the Western military-industrial complex in the path of endeavors to achieve real progress in the disarmament sphere.

The declaration on international cooperation for attaining the objectives of disarmament, the discussion of which was recently requested by the CSSR, should reflect the basic political starting points following from the states' duty to press actively for the elimination of the threat of war and for achieving progress in the disarmament sphere, and it should also formulate the basic political principles and prerequisites for successful, positive disarmament negotiations in the international forum.

By submitting the draft declaration Czechoslovakia is aiming at aiding the successful course of all disarmament negotiations, primarily by enabling the participants in the negotiations to have political principles at their disposal which had already been approved and which should be adhered to in the negotiations. To this very day there exists a whole series of diverse ideas and opinions on how to conduct disarmament negotiations expressed, for instance, in bilateral documents or in group formulations during bilateral and regional negotiations, at the UN General Assembly's special disarmament session, or even unilaterally. It is therefore our intention to unify all these ideas and stipulations in a single broad-based international document and thus to create an operational instrument that would aid the beginning and the constructive course of all further international negotiations. This would contribute towards establishing favorable conditions for disarmament. Simultaneously the proposal points out what the states should avoid in the interests of solving the disarmament questions in international negotiations.

The discussion of the draft proposal on international cooperation for attaining the objectives of disarmament, which should become one of the points on the agenda of the UN General Assembly's autumn session, should fill in the gap still existing to a certain extent in this respect in the carrying out of disarmament negotiations. Naturally the draft proposal is open to all constructive suggestions and Czechoslovakia is interested in the largest number of countries participating in working it out further, so that the final version of the declaration would reflect the uniform will of the entire international community.

The fact that this draft declaration has been submitted for consideration to this most authoritative international forum is yet another example of Czechoslovakia's lasting interest in, and its active approach to, the solution of vitally important questions of international relations. In close collaboration with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, the CSSR is thus creatively supporting the building of material foundations for the process of international detente in the form of measures aimed at halting the feverish armaments race, at reducing the danger of a military confrontation and at achieving a general and complete disarmament under effective international controls.

TIRANA MEDIA DISCUSSES CARTER ADMINISTRATION RESIGNATION OFFERS

ATA Reports

AU181315 Tirana ATA in French 1150 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, 18 July (ATA)--News agencies report that the members of the U.S. administration today presented their resignation to President Carter. The U.S. administration's resignation is a reflection of the grave general economic and political crisis in which the United States has sunk.

At the same time the current administration crisis reflects the political confusion that exists in the United States as well as the power struggle between the various monopoly groups, ruling circles and the different bourgeois political parties which defend the interests of big capital, particularly at the present time, when preparations are being made to launch the presidential election campaign. At this time, the U.S. President is trying to raise his "authority" which, according to U.S. press agencies, has fallen to its lowest level ever.

But despite Carter's maneuvers, as well as those of the big capitalist monopolies whose interests he defends, the replacement of the team in power by another similar team cannot save the country from the general crisis which is a permanent fellow traveller of the capitalist system.

Tirana Radio Comments

AU182104 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU

[Text] News agencies report that the U.S. Cabinet presented its resignation to President Carter. All secretaries and the President's special assistants, as well as some ambassadors presented their resignation. Reporting on this event, various agencies point out that this collective resignation of the U.S. Cabinet is unprecedented in the history of the United States. The resignation of the U.S. Cabinet is a reflection of the deep and general economic and political crisis in which the United States has sunk.

This government crisis is taking place at a time when the U.S. economy is facing great difficulties, when failures in various sectors of the economy are constantly increasing. Thus, for example, the United States is experiencing a decline in production, economic stagnation has become threatening, inflation has reached 14 percent, prices have risen at an average of 15 percent, while the number of unemployed and semi-unemployed has passed the 10 million limit. A particularly serious problem for the U.S. economy is represented by the energy crisis, the most serious since the end of World War II. These difficulties and failures were admitted by Carter only 1 day before in a TV speech. Like his predecessors, Carter spared no demagoguery to deceive public opinion and the broad working masses.

The latest government crisis is also a reflection of the political stagnation reigning in the United States, as well as of the power struggle between various monopoly groups, ruling circles and bourgeois parties which defend the interests of big capital, particularly now, on the eve of the presidential election campaign. In those circumstances the U.S. President seeks to maneuver and to play certain cards in order to increase his "authority" which, as U.S. news agencies themselves report, has fallen to its lowest level ever.

No matter what Carter's maneuvers may be, or those of the big capitalist monopoly circles whose interests he represents, the exchanging of one team for another cannot save the country from the general crisis which is a constant fellow traveller of the capitalist system.

ZERI I POPULLIT EDITORIAL ON 36TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S ARMY

AU122120 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 10 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Invincible Army of the Soldier People"]

[Text] In the enthusiastic and revolutionary atmosphere prevailing throughout the country to welcome with pride and successes the glorious jubilee of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution, today the working class, the cooperativist peasantry, people's intelligentsia, young people, women, servicemen and all our soldier people celebrate the 36th anniversary of the creation of our People's Army. The 10th of July 1943, when the party and Comrade Enver formed the General Staff of the National Liberation Army in the fire of the glorious epic of the antifascist national liberation struggle against the foreign invaders and internal traitors, constitutes an important event in our brilliant history. A new page of our struggle began on that day, which led to the country's total liberation from the foreign yoke and the establishment of the people's regime relying entirely on our own forces, without the presence, on any occasion, of foreign allied armies on Albanian territory.

Our People's Army has been and remains a vital factor in the defense of the country and in the defense of the victories of socialism including the establishment of communism. The creation of a genuine army of the people, of a genuinely revolutionary army in the years of the antifascist national liberation struggle, in addition to the political unity of the people within the Democratic Front and the establishment of the national liberation councils, constituted one of the fundamental factors in the development and victory of the revolution under the party's leadership. Our army was an army that emerged from the people and for the people, a volunteer army imbued with a conscious discipline, an army which fought for the lofty ideals of national and social liberation. The high moral traits of our army shone everywhere: the heroism, valor, limitless loyalty to the party and the people, a high spirit of sacrifice, steel-like will and determination to overcome innumerable difficulties, to fight and to win over numerous enemies equipped with modern weapons.

As in all things, in the defense of our socialist homeland, as in the construction of socialism, our people adhere to and consistently implement the Marxist-Leninist principle of self-reliance. The party has never made the question of defense dependent on international circumstances, let alone unprincipled alliances, as was diabolically suggested by one of the main personalities in the Chinese revisionist leadership, Zhou Enlai. In the matter of the country's defense the party has always relied on the might of our freedom-loving people and their lofty socialist patriotism. The party has rooted this correct line deeply in the consciousness of every individual, hence each and every one of us thinks about and works for the country's defense at his place of work.

The country's defense constitutes a task above all others, a great cause of all the people. The party teaches us that the country is not defended by the regular army alone but by all the people. In our country the people and the army are one and indivisible. Our inviolable borders and magnificent victories are defended by all the soldier people who, militarily organized, armed and trained, are on guard and ready to pour lead on whoever would dare touch them, no matter how slightly.

Implementing the principles of Marxism-Leninism with unbounded loyalty, the AWP has adopted all measures needed to constantly strengthen the People's Army and to equip it with all it needs, that it may remain forever a revolutionary army of the dictatorship of the proletariat. As a result of the party's constant and all-round solicitude, Lenin's teaching that "all soldiers should become citizens and all citizens should become soldiers capable of using weapons," has become for the first time in history a reality in our country. That is why our army is not an army that is shut in within the walls of the barracks and isolated from the people like the armies in the bourgeois and revisionist countries, but is an army of the soldier people.

The party created and organized the army. It is revolutionary, mighty and invincible because the party has always been and remains its brain and its heart. From the first partisan units to the arming of all the people--all this is completely the monumental work of the party led by Comrade Enver Hoxha. Our People's Army is a revolutionary army with iron proletarian discipline, enlightened by and educated with our party's Marxist-Leninist ideology, with the principles and norms of proletarian morality, revolutionary laws, the military art of the people's warfare and the lofty sentiments of proletarian internationalism. The diabolical efforts of our internal and external enemies against the party's leading role in the armed forces have been numerous. Their intention was to transform the armed forces from a force in the service of the revolution into a force in the service of the bourgeois-revisionist counterrevolution. But these attempts were always branded by the party with the brand of shameful defeat, beginning with the destruction of Koci Xoxi's band to the liquidation of the conspiratorial and putschist group of Beqir Balluku, Petrit Dume and Hito Cako and the sweeping away of their hostile activity within the army with a revolutionary broom. In this bitter class struggle the party's leadership role in the army was not only not weakened, but, on the contrary, became increasingly stronger.

The current international situation is troubled. The United States, the Soviet Union and China, proceeding from their chauvinistic goals for the domination and exploitation of the entire world, are in a feverish race against each other. These superpowers are hatching up terrible conspiracies against the freedom of the peoples and the sovereignty of nations. Our party has carefully followed and continues to follow the current situation in the world, constantly strengthening the country's defense in close relation to them. The party has always taught and continues to teach the people and the armed forces to politically and ideologically understand the savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement, the counterrevolutionary goals of the imperialists, social imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries, of the internal and external enemies, that they may be constantly ready to meet a potential attack on their part. Comrade Enver instructs us that the people and the army be "politically highly conscious, ideologically highly conscious, that we should also be highly conscious and strong militarily, that we should be constantly alert and vigilant."

The situation in our country is sounder than ever before. Socialist Albania has consolidated its international position very much and enjoys a well-deserved authority and great respect throughout the world. At the same time, however, conscious of the great and constant threat and danger resulting to our country from the imperialist-revisionist encirclement, the party instructs us to constantly raise our revolutionary alertness, to strengthen the militant spirit of the working masses and to further intensify the military training of all the people and all defense structures on the basis of our military art of the people's warfare in order to strengthen the country's defense even more. Closely related to the strengthening of the country's defense potential is the fulfillment of tasks in the economic field. The better that the planned tasks are fulfilled, all the better will it be possible to realize the party's slogan: "The country's defense--a task above all others."

Celebrating this memorable anniversary, the personnel of the People's Army and all our armed people once again close their ranks more tightly around the party and its Central Committee led by Comrade Enver Hoxha. In struggle for the implementation of the historic decisions of the Seventh AWP Congress and of the recent AWP Central Committee plenums, and relying on our own forces, we will make the defense of our socialist homeland and of the victories achieved with much blood and efforts even more invincible. Standing side by side like the mountains, we are constantly alert with our eyes on target and our finger on the trigger.

PAPER NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

AU132050 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 7 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "More Care and Attention in Construction"]

[Excerpt] A considerable number of construction teams, sectors and enterprises are regularly fulfilling the planned tasks, such as the construction and installation teams at the metallurgical combine, and the construction enterprises in Fier and Gjirokastra and others which fulfilled the January-May plan and in the following months also completing their tasks for the first two quarters of this year. In addition to the planned tasks, attention is now being centered on liquidating the consequences of the 15 April earthquake, as well as on those projects that had been scheduled for completion in the first half of this year.

An analysis of the results so far, however, shows that in certain enterprises and projects the tasks are not being regularly fulfilled. Some of these include the Fierze and Koman hydroelectric power plants' construction enterprise, the enterprise which is constructing high voltage lines, the "21 December" construction enterprise in Tirana, the Korce Construction Enterprise and others. The managers of these enterprises present no convincing reasons for this lag. They lack neither manpower, sites nor construction funds. What is lacking is only a good organization of work for an effective utilization of all factors, particularly machinery, discipline at work and a better operational supervision of tasks on the part of the management of the enterprises concerned.

The party has constantly drawn attention that particular care should be given to construction. Some construction enterprises such as those in Korce, Tirana and Tropoje have failed to progress in fulfilling plans and clearing the sites. Others are failing to check the financial aspects of the matter in order to reduce costs. The machinery and transportation means are not always used with a high degree of efficiency.

There are construction difficulties in some projects also because investors are failing to meet contracts for the delivery of machinery and equipment produced in the country's plants. Thus, for example, the metallurgical complex's engineering plant was scheduled to produce 140 tons of machinery and technological equipment for some factories under construction during the first half of this year. But it has failed to deliver a single ton of machinery or equipment to the installation workers. As a result, some projects scheduled for completion by the end of June are still lacking machinery and equipment, such as the chrome enrichment plant at Kalimash, the phosphorites mill, the Maliq sugar refinery, the nail and spike factory in Kavaje, which is being reconstructed, and others.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON REORGANIZATION OF CARTER ADMINISTRATION

AU181205 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU

[Text] [Words indistinct] according to political observers noting the resignation of all secretaries and high-ranking counselors of the Carter administration. This case is a classic example of an administration in crisis.

The news agencies' initial evaluations in this respect reported that this resignation was connected with President Carter's planned reorganization of his administration and with a search for a new approach to resolve the U.S. energy and economic problems. Hence, [words indistinct] confidence in the White House's policy on energy's problems.

This view is supported by reports that it is almost certain that U.S. chief of energy problems Schlesinger, Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal and Secretary of Transportation Adams will be replaced. U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and National Security Adviser Brzezinski will continue in their posts in President Carter's new administration.

DEFENSE COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ZAMBIA SIGNED 18 JULY

AU181352 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On 18 July Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, and Alexander G. Zulu, chairman of the Zambian Committee on Defense and Security and minister of defense of the Zambian Republic, signed a document on cooperation between the two countries and their armed forces.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DPRK PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

LD181412 Sofia BTA in English 1316 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, July 18 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP CC and State Council president, received a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, led by Mr Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. Mr Todor Zhivkov said that Bulgaria stood for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and for the peaceful unification of the country on a democratic basis.'

Mr Hwang Chang-yop expressed gratitude to the Bulgarian people for the aid they rendered the people of Korea.

The Korean delegation which arrived here on July 15 had a meeting with a delegation of the National Assembly, headed by Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DEPARTING BELGIAN AMBASSADOR 18 JULY

AU181416 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On 18 July Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, received Jules Erkens, Belgian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country.

AMBASSADOR ZHULEV GIVES ZHIVKOV BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO GROMYKO

AU182106 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On 18 July Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was received at his request by Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

Dimitur Zhulev handed Andrey Gromyko a greeting message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, on the occasion of Gromyko's 70th birthday.

Andrey Gromyko expressed his most deep and cordial gratitude to Comrade Zhivkov for the sincere wishes and greetings.

BONEV RECEIVES YEMENI PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION 18 JULY

AU181928 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 18 (BTA)--Today Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, received Mr Fadil Mouksin, secretary of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Mr Bonev and Mr Mouksin discussed the further promoting of contacts between parliaments, the exchange of experience and the contribution the parliaments should make to strengthening friendly ties between the two countries.

A decision was made to set up friendship groups with the two parliaments.

Among the international issues on the agenda were the situation in the Middle East, the questions of peace, detente and disarmament, on which complete identity of views was established.

Mr Mouksin said that the Supreme People's Council, the government and the people of People's Democratic Yemen fully approved all the initiatives of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union on the above-mentioned issues and also the policy of peace, goodneighbourliness and understanding in the Balkans as conducted by Bulgaria.

Vladimir Bonev spoke about the Bulgarian support for the initiatives of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic for the peaceful unification of the Yemeni people.

Mr Mouksin extended an invitation to a Bulgarian parliamentary delegation headed by Mr Vladimir Bonev to visit the Yemen People's Democratic Republic.

BRIEFS

LILOV'S ACTIVITIES--On 9 July Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, gave a cocktail party for the foreign sports delegations which attended the opening ceremonies of the Spartakiada games. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 9 Jul 79 AU]

IVAN MIKHAYLOV'S ACTIVITIES--On 24 June Ivan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, took part in a celebration in Belotintsi, Mikhaylovgrad Okrug, marking the 60th anniversary of the party organization's founding. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 24 Jun 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK SOUTHEAST ASIAN TOUR

Prague Return

LD181832 Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned home today from a fortnight tour of Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines and said he was satisfied with the results of his official visits to the Southeast Asian countries.

He noted that his talks in Bangkok, Jakarta and Manila helped the promotion of Czechoslovakia's relations with the three Asian countries on the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference, and the joint interest to achieve progress in the struggle for world peace, international security and disarmament.

"Bilateral efforts were clearly confirmed to further expand and improve the economic co-operation based on mutual benefits and fully respecting the common interest of socialist and developing countries to achieve a just international economic order on the basis of the elimination of all forms of exploitation and inequality," the minister said.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said he agreed with the foreign ministers of Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines that there are preconditions for the [word indistinct] (?political) contacts with Czechoslovakia.

Special attention was also paid to economic and trade relations, and great interest was reaffirmed also in the promotion of cultural cooperation.

In all three countries the foreign minister discussed international topics and briefed his partners on Czechoslovakia's disarmament initiative which was received with great attention.

Close or identical stands were reached as regards the elimination of the hotspots of tension in the Middle East, in the south of Africa and other parts of the world, the minister stated, and added that he informed his hosts of Czechoslovakia's views on the situation in Southeast Asia in connection with the recent aggression of Maoist China.

Chnoupek Prague Interview

LD182100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Interview with Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, on 18 July conducted by Prague Radio editor Jindrich Malcta, shortly after Chnoupek's arrival at Ruzyně Airport from his tour of Southeast Asia--recorded]

[Text] [Malcta] Comrade minister, how do you appraise the progress and outcome of your trip to the three Southeast Asian countries?

[Chnoupek] My answer to this question is very simple. The results of the visit to Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines can be appraised most favorably, and the results surpassed all expectations.

My major objective was to consistently pursue in these three countries the policy emerging from our party congress--in these three major southeastern countries whose population constitutes almost 250 million people, and which, as regards wealth, mineral wealth, unexplored wealth, represent one of the richest treasure troves of minerals in the world.

The whole visit unquestionably took place against the impact of a significant event which we witnessed recently, namely the signing of an agreement between Comrade Brezhnev and President Carter in Vienna, the SALT II agreement. We have often said here in Czechoslovakia that this agreement represents a historical milestone in the development of overall foreign and global policy and my visit and the response to this event in Southeast Asia confirmed this. All the heads of state, prime ministers and foreign ministers and governors who received me, unequivocally endorsed this significant political document. They stated the hope that it will be accepted by the U.S. Senate, that it will be ratified, and that it will serve as a fresh impetus and as a kind of renewed effort in the policy of detente. I think that this magnificent event created an atmosphere, a positive influence, in which we were able to discuss a whole range of international global questions and in which we discovered identical or very close positions on significant problems in the world today. For example, the fight for peace, its reinforcement, the intensification of the process of detente, the struggle against the last vestiges of colonialism, apartheid, racism and so forth.

As everyone knows, an open question today remains the problem of the so-called refugees from Vietnam. We stated the view that the basis created by the agreement between the Government of Vietnam and the representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as the impending Geneva conference on this question are suitable instruments for the solution of this by no means simple problem.

[Malota] Comrade minister, how do you, in this light, appraise your visit for the future promotion of bilateral relations between Czechoslovakia and the three countries you mentioned in Southeast Asia which you visited?

[Chnoupek] As regards bilateral questions, I am very pleased to say that interest in Czechoslovakia was utterly spontaneous there. Maybe one of the reasons was that this was the very first visit by a Czechoslovak foreign minister to these three important countries. Maybe because in these countries they know us well and know we have solid and vast interest there. In all three countries sincere interest was shown in a political dialog, in its intensification, broadening and continuation. All three countries expressed great interest in economic cooperation with us. Without going into detail let me just recall that in the short time since establishing diplomatic relations we have managed to secure a higher annual turnover with them than with other countries. In the first 3 months of this year, we had a turnover equivalent to the whole of last year.

President Marcos, Minister Romulo and Trade Minister Quiazon, who received me, expressed the explicit conviction that our trade will rapidly grow, proposed the establishment of a joint economic commission, the opening of commercial departments in Manila and Prague, offered us a whole range of minerals needed by our economy, and showed interest in joint ventures and in importing our products.

SLOVAK DAILY COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S ENERGY SPEECH

AU182133 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 17 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Michael Havran commentary: "A Difficult Hour for the United States..."]

[Text] U.S. President James Carter spent 11 days outside the capital. With a staff of 120 politicians, economic experts, entrepreneurs and advisers he retreated into the summer residence at Camp David. Throughout the period only few reports about the important talks leaked to the public but the very fact that the talks lasted for such a long time is evidence that there are many problems. The result of the meeting is a six-point program of measures that are designed to gradually solve the most difficult crisis of the United States in the last few decades. President Carter presented this program in his speech on Sunday.

The first reactions to the President's long-awaited speech to the nation are not overly optimistic. It is true, however, that no one could expect that the difficulties would be solved by a single speech. But the President's prescription for the medicine to be administered does not indicate that a remedy could take place soon. To be brief, the Americans will have to tighten their belts considerably. The president said that he views the solution of the energy crisis as a path to uniting the nation. The United States imports now almost one half of its crude oil consumption from the OPEC countries, which is allegedly the main reason for the growing inflation and unemployment. According to Carter, the imports not only threaten the economic independence but also the security of the United States.

In his speech Carter only confirmed what has been trumpeted for months by American propaganda. OPEC, the crude oil exporting countries, is regarded as the main culprit of the somber circumstances in the United States; it has become some sort of a lightning rod for all criticism, invectives and complaints. President Carter also accused the OPEC countries of causing difficulties to the United States. However, he did not even mention the unbelievable profits of the North American oil monopolies that are adding oil to the fire and virtually every day increase the prices of crude oil products. No wonder the American throat is getting dry.

In the last 6 months, for instance, the prices of gasoline have gone up 60 percent. Carter also failed to mention the profits of armament monopolies. The high expenditures in this nonproductive sphere are responsible for the growth of inflation and for the growing balance of payments deficit. If we add to that the growing unemployment and the unbalanced foreign trade, we will be able to see with sufficient clarity who the culprit is in the difficult conditions in the United States today.

The situation is really not easy. Americans cannot understand why they have to wait for hours in lines to buy gasoline. They do not understand why they are asked not to drive and use public transportation at least 1 day a week. They do not understand why their standard of living is rapidly declining. They do not want to realize that the capitalist crisis is running at full speed. Propaganda is trying to brainwash the average American and to make him believe that the OPEC countries are to blame for all this and not the rapacity of American monopolies, which are interested only in their own profits.

It is quite logical that the complicated circumstances in the economic sphere are also reflected in politics and in the moral state of American society. [paragraph continues]

In the political sphere it was demonstrated by the Americans' lack of interest in taking part in elections and by the rapid decline in President Carter's popularity, if the word popularity can be used at all. The moral state of the American society is such today that one speaks about a divided United States. That is in fact true of every capitalist society but it is being consciously concealed. One seeks, therefore, ways of shaking the Americans out of their lethargy and apathy. But the crisis of American society is much more profound. It is rooted in the very essence of the system; its inability to solve problems is becoming ever more apparent. But President Carter did not speak about that at all. How could he...

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN NICARAGUA, U.S. MOVES

LD191004 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--"The Sandinist Front has become heir to the noble-minded efforts of its revolutionary predecessors, who did not succeed", today's RUDE PRAVO said, pointing out that all U.S. attempts to prevent the victory of the Sandinists have failed. The government of dictator Anastasio Somoza ceased to satisfy Washington, which did not manage to foil the liquidation of Somoza's regime by either overt or secret support. Only when many countries cut diplomatic relations with Somoza, when socialist, Arab and other countries expressed solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, when direct intervention became impossible and the attempt to establish "Somozism without Somoza" failed, the U.S. started to negotiate with liberation movement representatives with an aim to put through a government without revolutionary forces, the paper said.

TEXT OF GREETINGS TO MONGOLIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY PUBLISHED

AU131303 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Jul 79 p 1 AU

["Telegrams of Highest Czechoslovak Representatives to Mongolia: Fraternal Comradely Greetings"]

[Text] Yesterday Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent Yumjaagiym Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], in Ulaanbaatar the following congratulatory telegram:

Dear comrades,

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government and the people of Czechoslovakia and in our own name, we send you, the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the Council of Ministers and all fraternal Mongolian people warm comradely greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the MPR National Day, the 58th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution.

The working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia have been following with great joy the Mongolian people's political and work activity aimed at the fulfillment of the tasks determined by the 17th MPRP Congress, and highly respect the successes that are being achieved by the MPR in the construction of a socialist society. The successes achieved have convincingly confirmed the correctness of the path upon which your country, under the MPRP's guidance, embarked 58 years ago.

We highly value the MPR's international policy which, in a firm bond with the USSR and the other socialist countries, has been actively contributing to the struggle for the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation in Asia and throughout the world. The constant growth of the MPR's authority in the world is the result of this policy.

We note with great pleasure that fraternal relations and close comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and the MPRP as well as between our two countries, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have been successfully developing and deepening in the spirit of the 1973 treaty of friendship and mutual cooperation. Last year's official visit of a MPR party and government delegation to the CSSR was also an important watershed in their development. The implementation of conclusions of this visit is contributing significantly to the further activation of mutual relations in all spheres of political, economic and social life.

We are convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to successfully deepen and develop for the benefit of our nations, in the interest of the further strengthening of the unity and cooperation among the countries of the socialist community, in the interest of the victory of the cause of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

Dear comrades, we wish you and all the Mongolian people many further successes in the socialist construction of your country.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES KIRIBATI REPUBLIC ON INDEPENDENCE

AU181515 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] CSSR President G. Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to J. Tabai, the president of the Republic of Kiribati, on the occasion of the proclamation of his country's independence.

FRG CAMPAIGN ON POSTWAR ANTI-GERMAN 'CRIMES' DISCUSSED

AU131247 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[CTK-attributed commentary: "A Dirty Wave of Slanders; They Would Like To Settle Accounts With the Winners of World War II"]

[Text] Some West German information media have recently unleashed a campaign about alleged crimes said to have been committed against "innocent Germans" during or following World War II--in Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. It is natural that this campaign has been nourished for years by Sudeten German revanchists and the neo-Nazi weekly NATIONALZEITUNG. In the last few weeks, however, the campaign has been joined by the first channel of West German television and by DER SPIEGEL magazine.

The basis of the campaign is apparently "documentation" compiled 10 years ago by the then Bonn government led by the clerical parties CDU/CSU. The subsequent FRG governments, however, did not consider it appropriate to publish the "work." But it is being used now as a source for terrifying stories about "German suffering" after World War II and during the displacement. The campaign is designed, above all, to weaken the impact of the recently shown television serial "Holocaust" about mass murders in the Nazi extermination camps. It is being attempted, under the slogan "stop thief", to divert attention from the crimes committed by the Nazis during World War II.

The only thing still missing would be to proclaim executed war criminals of the K.H. Frank type as "innocent victims." What is most serious, however, is that the campaign of some West German information media can poison the international atmosphere and undermine the efforts to establish trust in the relations among states.

POLEDNIK ATTENDS CLOSING OF CSSR-USSR YOUTH FESTIVAL

LD181840 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] This year's Friendship Festival of Czechoslovak and Soviet Youth came to a close in Prague yesterday. Members of the Komsomol and of the youth union attended a meeting in the Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Rest at which joint labor successes, unity and friendship were celebrated. Taking part was a party delegation, headed by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

STROUGAL DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS IN HYDROPROJECT CONSTRUCTION

AU131135 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[PRAVDA interview with CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal following his visit to the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros hydroproject on 10 July]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Premier, some time ago you signed a CSSR-Hungary agreement on the construction and operation of hydroprojects on the Danube River. Now you have come to look at the construction site. This is certainly a great encouragement for the builders. What is your view of the start of the project and of the problems connected with it? Will the CSSR Government help to solve some of them?

[Answer] The signing is a responsible act, but the implementation is a much more serious matter. The Danube hydroproject is one of the largest capital investment actions in the CSSR relating to this as well as the future 5-year plans. The start has had certain difficulties, despite the fact that this project is being built within the framework of international cooperation. In the current years we have taken over some of the jobs of the Hungarian People's Republic on our territory, which will pay off through deliveries of electric power in the future. The project shows a certain lag in some respects, particularly concerning the deliveries of technological equipment. I am glad that I was able to convince myself personally here that the preparation of the project met the deadline although certain problems still persist. The main problem is the question of the deliveries of technological equipment, be it domestic or foreign. We must now resolve this problem on the federal government level as well as on the level of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade, and also create certain foreign currency prerequisites, a matter that is not easy. However, the project, as can be seen, is picking up speed also in respect to creating social conditions that are a prerequisite for the manpower recruitment.

[Question] What is your message for the buildings since you have not met them all?

[Answer] Unfortunately, we have met only with some individuals and only from certain sectors. It will be necessary to return here soon. I wish lots of success to all...

HARVESTING SITUATION REPORTED ON, DISCUSSED

Slovakia Fodder Shortcomings

AU131450 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Pavel Dureik of the Central Slovakia Region CPSL Committee: "The Causes of the Lagging Bulk Fodder Harvest in Central Slovakia"]

[Excerpts] The extreme climatic conditions this year confront the agricultural enterprises with complicated problems in production and in the organization of labor. The cold weather lasted until 9 May, which retarded the growth of the bulk fodder crops on both arable land and on permanent grasslands. In the period from 10 May to 10 June the cold weather was succeeded by extremely hot and dry weather, which affected negatively the insufficiently developed plants and caused their rapid aging and thus losses in their food value. The permanent grasslands remained very thin.

Due to these factors the yields of bulk fodder crops from the first mowing will be lower than last year; the harvest of perennial fodder crops grown on arable land will be 40,000 tons lower than last year and the harvest from permanent grasslands 150,000 tons lower.

When assessing the current state of the harvest of bulk fodder crops in the region, we are not satisfied. The harvest of perennial fodder crops should have been completed already in all districts. However, by 2 July only 27 percent of the perennial fodder crops grown on arable land had been harvested in Dolny Kubin District, 84 percent in Martin District, 88 percent in Zilina District, 92 percent in Liptovsky Mikulas District and 94 percent in Cadca District. The other districts had already completed the first mowing of perennial fodder crops. The first mowing of permanent grasslands has been completed only in the Prievidza and Velky Krtis Districts so far. In the other districts of the region 40,703 hectares remain to be mown, which is one third of all permanent grasslands. The districts of Rimavska Sobota, Zvolen and Lucenec should have made better progress by now.

What are the reasons for this lagging? Some enterprises started the harvest too late and, apart from this, there is lack of technology, especially raking machines and automatic gathering wagons.

Slovakia Preharvest Situation

AU131140 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 11 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Article by Eng Jan Fekes in the column "How Are You Prepared?": "Under More Difficult Conditions"]

[Summary] In the Central Slovak region the relatively large acreage of winter grain crops that had to be plowed under has reduced the acreage of winter wheat by about 20,000 hectares; the rye acreage has remained at last year's level. The harvesting acreage of poppy seed, sunflower and certain kinds of vegetables will be higher; the acreage of winter rape to be harvested will be about 50 percent lower than the acreage sown because the plant wintered very poorly. The vineyards have been greatly damaged by the winter frost. The cold and rainy weather in spring prevented the adherence to agricultural deadlines for sowing the spring crops, in the re-sowing of damaged winter crops, the planting of potatoes and the sowing of leguminous crops, oleaginous crops, flax, corn for grain and certain kinds of vegetables. [paragraph continues]

The rainy weather has delayed the application of plant protection means, which will negatively affect the hectare yields.

This year densely sown grain crops will be harvested from 123,265 hectares, winter rape from 1,681 hectares, beans from 380 hectares, fodder legumina from 8,720 hectares, mustard from 909 hectares, poppy seeds from 1,073 hectares and flax from 2,900 hectares in Central Slovakia.

The agricultural enterprises will have 1,043 harvest combines of their own at their disposal, which is 98 fewer than last year. The number of automatic gathering wagons has dropped by 163, the number of high-pressure straw presses by 22 and the number of cutters by 16. The supplying of harvesting technology thus has deteriorated in comparison with 1978.

The preparedness of the machinery for the harvest is not satisfactory, due to the chronic shortage of spare parts.

During this year's harvest 356 combines will be transferred to Central Slovakia from West Slovakia, 48 from the Czech lands and some 300 from Hungary.

"One cannot neglect the fact that the situation as far as setting limits and balancing diesel oil, light heating oil and natural gas has deteriorated. However, there are prerequisites that in the end their consumption will be fully covered and that there will be no grave problems in this respect."

This year grain storage capacities for 331,620 tons of grain will be available in Central Slovakia in 94 storage facilities. Although the capacity was increased by 430 tons compared with last year, the deficit in storage capacity is 10,402 tons.

'Extremely Demanding Harvest'

AU131302 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jul 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Eduard Fasung report: "Comprehensive Approach to the Fulfillment of Harvesting Duties; Quality Determines the Orientation of Activities"]

[Summary] This year the agricultural workers are facing an extremely demanding harvest that urgently requires better organization and management of work, because of the expected lower yields of the densely sown grain crops. We must gather everything, including the straw, from the fields.

"The harvest in the West Slovak region is starting far more slowly than in the preceding years, because the cold and damp weather has slowed down the ripening of the grain; at the same time not all ears in the individual fields are ready to be reaped. This fact is most damaging in those places where the agricultural workers had sown additional spring barley among the winter barley crops that had been thinned out by frost. It is becoming evident that such crops cannot be reaped directly by combines but that they must be gathered by the two-phase method. This will indisputably prolong the harvest but will substantially improve the quality of the yields." This is borne out by the fact that the grain harvested to date shows large amounts of admixtures, particularly of green grain.

"The first knowledge gained about this year's harvest justifies us to state that, despite all the measures and the promises of the agriculturists themselves to use continuous harvesting methods, it is only in a few places that they are now harvesting grain simultaneously with gathering straw, to say nothing about linking the fallowing and the sowing of stubble-field mixtures." The argument that straw is still too damp for storage and could get mouldy is not valid, since the present rainy period will prevent it from drying for some time. It should therefore be dried in stacks by means of cold-air blowers.

The recent session of the West Slovak regional harvesting staff pointed out the urgent need to destroy the weeds among tuber and root crops, since the rains are particularly beneficial for the second generation of weeds. This work could be done by pupils and students on holiday.

"Another unpostponable task of the agricultural workers is to insure the desirable marketable production of vegetables, particularly of early potatoes. Up to now the potatoes have been imported from abroad, but these quotas have already been exhausted and it is high time for us to saturate the market with our own potatoes. Although we know that their growth is belated and that the harvests are low, it is necessary to adhere to the harvesting plan and to fulfill deliveries to the state funds regularly. In the interests of better converting early potatoes into money there is an exception, valid up to 23 July, that even potatoes less than 3 centimeters in diameter will be procured.

"The belated deliveries of early potatoes to the market are, the agriculturists say, not due solely to the unfavorable weather alone but are also due to the bad structure of the potatoe varieties. Therefore it is desirable to draw appropriate conclusions from this year's experience with regard to the supplies of potatoe seedlings, and to adopt measures which would prevent such shortcomings in the future and would free the state from the burden of spending currency for those foodstuffs that can also be fully cultivated by our own agriculturists without detriment to their own economy."

E. BERLIN PAPER COMMENTS ON CARTER 15 JULY ENERGY SPEECH

AU182118 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 17 Jul 79 p 2 AU

["M.G." commentary: "The Big Business of the 'Oil Multis'"]

[Text] U.S. President Carter's statement on the energy problem, originally scheduled for 5 July and then abruptly called off, went out over American television on Sunday night. Thorough political discussion with experts in Camp David served as preparation for the statement. Western press organs describe the statement as the prelude to his reelection campaign and as a struggle for political survival.

President Carter's roughly outlined economic program contains measures for import cuts, better utilization of America's own resources and the development of new synthetic fuels.

The United States has always been the world's biggest energy waster. Although it has large oil deposits, it imports 50 percent of its requirements from other oil-producing countries. Now that these countries are no longer ready to sell their national resources at dumping prices and the influence of the United States in the Middle East has substantially dwindled, oil is no longer flowing as richly as before.

This causes panic in the Western world, especially in the United States. Enormous lines at filling stations and heated discussions in political quarters about a military occupation of the Middle East oil fields indicate the extent of the hysteria. The OPEC countries are constantly charged with being responsible for the oil crisis. Thus the general ailments of the imperialist system are to be covered up and, moreover, attention is to be diverted from the unscrupulous exploiters of oil--namely, the big oil monopolies such as Texaco, Exxon, Shell, and so forth. They are making profits on the panic and on the partly artificially created shortage.

It is doubtful whether the President will gain any response to his appeals to the population for purposeful and considerate use of energy. It also seems impossible that the "multis" can be persuaded to adopt a reasonable price policy. Even well-intentioned energy measures have always failed owing to the profit interests of the monopolies, because in the "free market economy" decisions are determined not by necessity but by the law of profit.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON SOMOZA DOWNFALL

LD190856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0515 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"The selfless struggle of the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinists' successful military operations have driven Somoza out," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND says in a commentary today. "Somoza had to go because all the people had risen against him.... Somoza had to go because he and his blood-spattered regime were completely isolated internationally. A large share of the credit is especially due to the strong solidarity movement in Latin America itself." The latest evidence of this was the world solidarity conference with the Nicaraguan people which ended in Caracas last weekend.

"This struggle is not yet at an end," the paper continues. "The new imperialist maneuvers to maintain the Somoza regime without Somoza and deny the Nicaraguan people the fruits of their decades of struggle are obvious. [paragraph continues]"

The dictator left behind his deputy and brother in law, Francisco Urcuyo, who had himself proclaimed the 'new' president by the remaining Somoza supporters and quickly declared that he would continue to rule until 1981."

TEXT OF HONECKER, STOPH GREETINGS ON MONGOLIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU131110 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 79 p 1 AU

["Fraternal Greetings to the Mongolian People--GDR Congratulations on the 58th Anniversary of the Victory of the Popular Revolution"]

[Text] To the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and Presidium chairman of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal;

To the chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, Ulaanbaatar:

Esteemed comrades: On the occasion of the 58th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution we convey to you, the MPRP Central Committee, the government and the fraternal people of the MPR the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people.

The Mongolian fraternal people, under the leadership of its tested Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the MPRP, have achieved important results in creating the material-technical basis of socialism. Outstanding achievements are being made by the MPR working people in order to implement the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress and to strengthen their socialist homeland. On these significant successes we congratulate you, dear comrades, and the Mongolian people with all our hearts.

The MPR has won great esteem in the international arena. The active contribution it is making to the cause of peace and socialism, especially to peace and security in Asia, and its firm alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community meets with high recognition.

It fills us with great pleasure that the fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation between the SED and the MPRP, the GDR and the Mongolian People's Republic, as well as between our peoples, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are developing universally and successfully. Our treaty on friendship and cooperation of May 1977 gives this fruitful cooperation perspectives reaching far into the future and is proving itself in everyday life. Our fraternal alliance will strengthen continuously.

We wish you, dear comrades, the MPRP, the government and the people of the MPR great new successes in the building of socialism, and send our best wishes for health and personal well-being.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman

[Signed] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

II. 19 Jul 79

E 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DPA: GDR EXCHANGES W. BERLINERS FOR IMPRISONED ESPIONAGE AGENT

LD181910 Hamburg DPA in German 1828 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Heinrich Burger, former press officer of the Berlin SPD, who was given a 7-year prison sentence for espionage 2 years ago, has been exchanged. It was reliably learned in West Berlin today that Burger has been in the GDR since Tuesday. In return for Burger, four West Berliners have been released and have meanwhile arrived in West Berlin. The exchange was negotiated by lawyers.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR CAUSING DISTURBANCE AT BORDER

AU131801 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--About noon on 11 July 1979 an FRG citizen, Juergen Weber, in an automobile VW RF-CH 419, refused to submit to the regular border crossing procedure at the Drewitz GDR border checkpoint, and attempted to elude the border control by driving off at high speed. Thereby he recklessly endangered the life and limb of other transit travelers and of members of the GDR border security forces. He damaged another car from the FRG. Weber was handed over to the competent GDR organs for clarification of the circumstances of the border violation.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TU VISITORS--A delegation of the Churitsu Roren Federation of Japan's independent trade unions headed by its vice president, Kazuo Sadatomo, visited the GDR from 30 June - 5 July at the invitation of the FDGB Federal Presidium. In a friendly talk with Heinz Neukrantz, presidium member and FDGB Federal Presidium secretary, the two TU organizations' activities, topical international questions, future bilateral relations and the necessity to strengthen their cooperation in the interest of peace, democracy and social progress were discussed. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

END OF U.S. EXHIBITION--The exhibition "The Splendor of Dresden--Five Centuries of Art Collections" was an overwhelming public success in the United States. U.S. experts and mass media called it a most significant and successful guest exhibition and underlined the care and preservation of such heritage in a socialist state. Thirty million U.S. citizens were informed on the cultural event by television programs and extensive coverage in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC magazine. One of the scientific highlights was an international symposium on the development of the Dresden state art collections at the University of California at Berkeley at which scientists from the GDR, the United States and Poland gave lectures. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

ISTVAN HUSZAR MEETS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON

LD181200 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 17 (MTI)--MTI reports from Washington: Istvan Huszar, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is currently on a visit in the United States at the invitation of Secretary of Trade Juanita Kreps, conducted negotiations with Mrs. Kreps, with Assistant Secretary Frank A. Weil, and with the co-chairman of the Hungarian-American Economic and Commercial Inter-governmental Committee.

He met and carried on talks in the White House with Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser. Mr. Huszar also met with William Miller, president of the Federal Reserve system, and exchanged views with senior officials of the financial and foreign departments. At the cordial meetings the sides discussed Hungarian-U.S. political and trade relations, as well as timely international issues.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SIMONET

18 July Arrival

LD181540 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Belgian foreign minister has arrived in Budapest. Henri Simonet was received at Ferihegy Airport by his host, Frigyes Puja.

Talks Begin With Puja

LD182319 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Hungarian-Belgian foreign ministerial talks have started in Budapest. Frigyes Puja and Henri Simonet devoted a large part of the talks to the policy of detente. They stressed that the results so far have had a fairly favorable influence on the European situation. They exchanged views on the Madrid meeting planned for next autumn and on disarmament. They also analyzed world economic problems and East-West relations. In the afternoon the Belgian foreign minister laid a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes memorial in Heroes Square. In the evening Frigyes Puja gave a dinner at the Hotel Gellert in honor of Henri Simonet.

MARJAI RECEIVES ROMANIAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

LD190025 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai has received Nicolae Constantin, chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee and chairman of the Romanian side of the Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation. They defined tasks pertaining to the fulfillment of the economic agreement and reviewed the possibilities for extending cooperation.

JANOS KADAR RECEIVES BRITISH LABOR PARTY DELEGATION

LD181230 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the British Labor Party delegation led by Joan Lestor, member of the National Executive Committee and chairman of the International Committee, which is currently in Hungary. Janos Berecz, chief of the Central Committee Department of International Relations, participated in the meeting which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

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P O L A N D

G 1

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SOVIET COAL MINISTER

LD182034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received the Soviet minister of the coal industry, Boris Bratchenko, who is in Poland. They discussed the further growth of the coal industry in both countries and also the (?tightening) of technical cooperation [word indistinct].

REPORTAGE ON FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

18 July Arrival

LD181758 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] France's Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet arrived to Poland today on an official visit at the invitation of Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

Gierek, Wojtaszek Reception

LD181759 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 July, PAP--First Secretary of the PUPP CC Edward Gierek today received France's Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet, now staying on an official visit in Poland.

French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet also met today Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

PAP REPORTS TRADE MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES IN LATIN AMERICA

AU131800 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Jul 79 P 2 AU

[PAP report: "Poland and Latin America--Expanding Economic Contacts"--passages in capital letters printed in boldface]

[Text] LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES ARE POLAND'S TRADITIONAL TRADE PARTNERS. MUTUAL ECONOMIC CONTACTS EXPAND WITH EACH PASSING YEAR. LAST YEAR BRAZIL WAS OUR BIGGEST PARTNER AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (OVERALL TRADE EXCEEDED 1 BILLION CONVERTIBLE ZLOTYS). FROM LATIN AMERICA WE IMPORT MANY RAW MATERIALS AND SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS FOR OUR INDUSTRIES IN EXCHANGE FOR INVESTMENT EQUIPMENT.

Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, has recently visited a number of Latin American countries with which we have especially close links--Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela. He had talks with ministers of foreign affairs and economy and was received by the Brazilian, Colombian and Venezuelan presidents. The sides discussed possibilities for developing economic relations and for Poland's participation in implementing the program for developing coal mines, fishing and shipyards.

THE SUBJECT OF DISCUSSIONS IN BRAZIL INCLUDED THE EXPANSION OF COOPERATION IN COAL MINING AND SHIPYARDS AND PROBLEMS OF COOPERATION IN THIRD MARKETS, ESPECIALLY IN EXPANDING THE COAL BASIN IN COLOMBIA (THIS EXPANSION IS BEING IMPLEMENTED BY BRAZIL). BRAZIL IS AN IMPORTANT EXPORTER OF COFFEE, COCOA, FODDER, YARNS AND TEXTILES, AND THE ISSUE OF INCREASED IMPORTS OF THOSE ARTICLES TO POLAND WAS DISCUSSED. THE TRADE BANK AND THE BANCO CENTRAL DO BRASIL AGREED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF FISCAL FACILITIES CONNECTED WITH THOSE IMPORTS.

IN PERU THE SIDES DISCUSSED QUESTIONS OF FURTHER COOPERATION IN FISHING. Our specialists train Peruvian fishermen, and joint fishing enterprises are in operation. It was decided to continue talks concerning Poland's participation in implementing the program for exploiting the deposits of coal in Alto Chicama.

POSSIBILITIES FOR EXPANDING COOPERATION IN COAL MINING WERE DISCUSSED ALSO DURING THE VISIT TO COLOMBIA. In addition, the sides discussed questions of Poland's participation in expanding Colombian transportation and noted that Polish experience and technologies could be used in developing Colombian fishing, potato processing and textile industry. We have rather valuable cooperation links with Colombia, where Polski Fiat cars, machine tools and typewriters are assembled from the component parts supplied by Poland. A session of the [Polish-Colombian] Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation will be held in Warsaw soon to discuss those questions in detail.

IN VENEZUELA THE SIDES DISCUSSED COOPERATION IN COAL MINING, FISHING AND SHIPYARDS. We are now participating in drawing up technical reports aimed at exploiting the rich deposits of bituminous coal that have been located in that area of Latin America.

JERZY OLSZEWSKI'S VISIT AND THE DECISIONS ADOPTED IN THE COURSE OF IT REPRESENT A PRACTICAL EXPRESSION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PZPR POLITBURO RESOLUTION ON THE LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN 1979-80. We have worked out a specific regional Latin American program that provides for a considerable development of trade and economic cooperation with Latin American countries. This is because our relations with Latin America are characterized by a high degree of ability to complement each other, which is a favorable premise for that development and cooperation. Our needs are consistent with what those countries wish to export, and what we are able to produce and export is consistent with those countries' needs.

JAROSZEWICZ SPEAKS AT SCIENCE PRIZE AWARD CEREMONY

LD182144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] The state prizes which have for a long time been awarded every 2 years are an expression of highest appreciation for those who by their outstanding scientific, artistic and cultural achievements have enriched Polish culture and made exceptional contribution to the achievements of Polish science. The last time these prizes were awarded was in 1978, but on the suggestion of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, the Presidium of the Committee for State Prizes decided to award prizes this year as well. These are special prizes for 10 eminent scientists for their contribution to the development of Polish science in the 35-year history of People's Poland.

The ceremony for the presentation of these prizes was held today at the palace of the Council of Ministers in Krakowskie Przedmiescie in Warsaw. The ceremony was attended by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Among scientists who won prizes was Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State. Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, was also there, as were members of the Politburo of the Central Committee, representatives of fraternal political parties, members of the Committee for State Prizes and representatives of the world of science. The prize winners were addressed by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz:

[Jaroszewicz--begin recording] Comrade first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and leader of our people: Comrade chairman of the Council of State: citizen Sejm speaker: esteemed and distinguished prizewinners:

We have met to perform the ceremony of presenting state prizes to eminent Polish scientists and professors: Wiktor Dega, Feliojan Debinski, Janusz Groszkowski, Henryk Jablonski, Tadeusz Kotarbinski, Kazimierz Kuratowski, Stanislaw Lorentz, Marian Miesowicz, Wladyslaw Tatarkiewicz, and Wlodzimierz Trzebiatowski. The proposal to award special state prizes this year for contribution to the development of Polish science in connection with the 35th anniversary of People's Poland, made on the initiative of Comrade Edward Gierek, has great social justification.

Taking up this initiative the Committee for State Prizes has correctly laid down the criteria for and named the 10 winners of the prize, following a deep and clearly perceived motive. I am certain that the choice will gain the general approval of the Polish world of science and of the whole community.

Despite the enormity of the human and material losses caused by Hitlerite fascism, in the course of the 35-year history of People's Poland we have built from scratch an up-to-date economic and technical potential, we have made our country permanently one of the group of states with a high degree of economic development. We have carried out great transformations in our social structure. We have provided broad access to education, culture and science to all classes and strata of working people.

In this process a special role was played by Polish science, which joined from the very first days of liberation the construction of the socialist community. Thanks to the contribution made by the people of our science, party members and nonparty people, we have rebuilt and then broadly developed our universities and institutes, we have embarked on the mass education of our young people. We have solved many difficult problems of Poland's reconstruction, industrialization, agricultural development, the modernization of our state, the formation of socialist social relations and the development of Polish culture.

On the basis of the first quarter century of achievements of People's Poland we have speeded up considerably the development of science and technical and cultural progress in the current decade. The people of science have given resolute support to the line of the Sixth PZPR Congress and to the great national effort in putting it into practice. The general direction of scientific development in that period and the principles of science's cooperation with our economy and social life were outlined by the second congress of Polish science. Guided by these provisions we have embarked upon and been putting into practice (the results) of the scientific and technological revolution by combining its achievements with the social values of socialism.

Today we can not imagine the implementation of our strategic aims in the production, technical spheres as well as in the sphere of social awareness, the work of our state, without the participation of science, without the constant cooperation of Polish scientists. This was emphasized especially by the resolutions passed by the 12th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, and found expression in the preparation of the strategy of Poland's socioeconomic development in the eighties.

We expect our scientists to intensify their research effort in such a way that it may serve to solve Poland's present and long-term problems, so that it can be promoted and used in practice. We attach great importance to the development of basic research which secures a permanent foundation for the development of science and guarantees a high standard of research and its application.

Our basic aim--the development of strong and prosperous Poland, the good and happiness of all citizens--gives us all the responsibility for the development of national culture, for raising the standard of civilization of our society.

Esteemed comrades: Today's ceremony is of a twofold character: It gives expression to the nationwide appreciation of the great achievements of our science; at the same time we are manifesting our special respect for the winner of this year's state prizes, for you, distinguished professors, who have given your lives to our homeland and science. The state prizes to be presented today are an expression of our appreciation, admiration and gratitude to you, appreciation on the part of the party and state for your creative achievements; admiration on the part of our community for your talents, for your steadfast, fruitful efforts; gratitude of all those who gain from your work most precious knowledge, who putting into practice and continuing your research achievements are modernizing our economy, enriching our culture and health care over our community.

You have been and are still with us from the very beginning of people's power, you have put the foundations under our common home, People's Poland. You have helped to create our people's living history. You have always had and continue to have your pioneering ardor. These traits are needed by everyone who is building a socialist community, who desires a noble and prosperous life for every Polish family.

Polish science which you so outstandingly represent has always been a model of commitment and patriotism, has always incorporated the best civic characteristics of Poles. Today, in our socialist system, science and culture have a special position and a special mission to perform. Today our young people, our nation's greatest treasure, are taking ample advantage of your achievements by seeing in you models of attitudes and character. Your scientific work, your civic commitment are the best expression and affirmation of the depth and strength of our people's unity which is being formed and strengthened on the basis of People's Poland's principles and policies. This unity motivated by the good of our homeland and readiness to serve it, unites both party and nonparty people, goes beyond differences in world view and unites all generations and social groups.

We are very glad that you are with us, that by your creativity you contribute in such great measures to the formation of our country's present and its future. Allow me, in addition to congratulations on having been awarded state prizes on behalf of the Politburo and from Comrade Edward Gierek personally, on behalf of supreme state authorities and supreme authorities of political parties, to convey to you my own wishes of good health and every happiness. I thank you. [end recording]

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS RESIGNATION OFFER OF CARTER AIDES

AU181135 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The U.S. Cabinet members and the chief advisers of President Jimmy Carter have tendered a collective resignation proposal in order to enable the U.S. executive head to reshuffle his administration. This event, which has no precedent in U.S. history, has followed the presidential consultations at Camp David and Jimmy Carter's new large-scale energy program.

REPORTAGE ON ROMANIA - U.S. ECONOMIC COUNCIL SESSION IN WASHINGTON

Debates, Carter, Ceausescu Messages

AU181100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Washington (APERPRES) 18/7/1979--The debates of the sixth plenary session of the Romania-U.S. Economic Council started in Washington on July 16.

The debates of the council are chaired for Romania by Vasile Voloseniuc, president of the administration board of the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade, and for the USA by Milton F. Rosenthal, president of the "Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals Corp".

Participating in the debates are government officials of the two countries, members of the chambers of commerce, presidents of some companies and banking institutions, councillors and experts.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter addressed messages of salute to the plenary meeting of the economic council.

Highly appreciating the activity carried out by the Romania-U.S. Economic Council, President Nicolae Ceausescu considers, in this message too, that the Romanian-American economic exchanges made further progress and there are real possibilities to raise the total volume of reciprocal exchanges to one thousand million dollars earlier than 1980, the term established together with President Carter in 1978.

The Romanian head of state underlines that the conclusion of the commercial agreement by which Romania and the USA grant each other the clause of the most favoured nation, as well as the long-term agreement of economic, industrial and technical cooperation concluded in 1977, play an important role in stimulating the Romanian-American economic exchanges. In the spirit of these documents and understandings, the message reads, we wish to further expand the Romanian-American economic relations, to secure them long-term prospects enabling both countries to start ever wider-scope ventures by constantly promoting modern and mutually advantageous forms of cooperation and collaboration both bilaterally and on third markets.

The message further reads that the expansion of the economic relations of the international collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes makes an important contribution to the cause of detente and to the building of confidence among states, to the promotion of a new policy of security and peace, of disarmament, of mutual understanding and regard among nations, to the building of a better and juster world on our planet.

Starting from this, Romania pursues an active policy of broad collaboration with all the states of the world, irrespective of their social system, grounded on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

We firmly militate for the establishment of a new international economic order in international life, based on equality and equity, which should favour the faster progress of all countries, first of all of the lagging ones, ensure the general development and stability of the world economy, the message reads in conclusion.

In his message, the U.S. President considers that the council contributes to an important extent to the development of trade and cooperation between the USA and Romania and calls on the participants to further bring their useful contribution to the development of those relations.

Recalling President Ceausescu's visit to the USA, President Carter also underlines the fact that the positive development of the bilateral commercial and economic relations is a reason for satisfaction for both the USA and Romania.

The co-chairman of the Economic Council read reports on the activity carried on in the period elapsed since the last meeting of the economic council held in Sinaia, pointing to the progress made in the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation as well as to the broad possibilities which are to be explored in order to attain and exceed the volume of bilateral exchanges of one thousand million dollars until 1980.

Next, the debates were carried on per working groups for the chemical industry, agriculture and light industry, machine building.

End of Session

LD182110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1749 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, AGERPRES, 18/7/1979--The debates of the sixth plenary session of the Romania-U.S. Economic Council concluded in Washington.

The importance of the session was highlighted in the message Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jimmy Carter addressed to the council.

At the end of the proceedings, the co-chairmen of the Romania-U.S. Economic Council signed a joint communique. Thereby both sides reiterated the importance of the commercial agreement and of the long-term agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation and reasserted the vital role of the clause of the most favoured nation for the mutually advantageous development of bilateral trade. The American section of the council expressed its powerful support for the granting of the clause of the most favoured nation to Romania.

Both sides also reaffirmed their objective, namely to reach a thousand million dollars level of reciprocal commercial exchanges by 1980.

During the session, the members of the two delegations met [word indistinct] working groups in order to seek out new possibilities of developing trade and cooperation in machine building, chemistry, petro-chemistry, agriculture, light industry and services. Other working groups examined possibilities of cooperation on third markets.

The debates of the sixth session of the council, in which government officials, members of the chambers of commerce and presidents of some companies and banking institutions participated, passed in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

The council agreed to hold its seventh session in Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BELGRADE ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

LD182054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/7/1979--On July 18, President Nicolae Ceausescu received, in Neptun, Jivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade Assembly, who is paying a visit to Romania at head of a delegation of the Assembly.

Expressing his deep gratitude for the reception he enjoyed, and the possibility of getting acquainted with realities in Socialist Romania, the guest conveyed a warm salute as well as the best wishes on behalf of Belgrade's citizens to President Nicolae Ceausescu--who is citizen of honour of the Yugoslav capital city.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes of fresh successes to Belgrade's citizens.

During the interview, emphasized were the good relations between Romania and Yugoslavia, between the RCP and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the contribution of Belgrade and Bucharest towns to the steady development of the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration on multiple planes, to a better rapprochement, to the strengthening of friendship between the Romanian people and the Yugoslav peoples, as well as the wish to intensify those relations.

LCY STUDY DELEGATION MEETS RCP REPRESENTATIVES IN BUCHAREST

LD182052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, July 18 (TANJUG)--A League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) study delegation, headed by LCY Central Committee member Munir Mesihovic, had talks today in the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee.

Romanian party representatives informed the LCY study delegation about the Romanian party's activity in the socioeconomic and political life of the country. The LCY delegation informed the Romanian party representatives about the LCY's activities in the implementation of the decisions adopted at the Eleventh LCY Congress toward stepping up the socioeconomic transformation of Yugoslavia.

Both sides assessed that their exchange of views contributed to better mutual knowledge and stronger ties between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Romanian Communist Party.

PDY DEFENSE DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS, DEPARTS 18 JULY

LD182124 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/7/1979--Over July 13-18, a delegation of the people's defence committees of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, made up of Sa'id [name indistinct] Yahya Sallam, secretary for foreign relations of the National Directorate, Fatima Sal'm Nasir, secretary for social affairs of the National Directorate, and Miskin 'Ali Haidarah, member of the National Directorate, paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

The Yemeni delegation were received by Mihai Dalea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, had talks with Tamara Dobrin, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, and visited some industrial and agricultural units as well as social-cultural establishments in Bucharest and in Bacau county, where they met representatives of the county council of the Socialist Unity Front.

On Wednesday, the delegation of the Republic's defence committees of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, left Bucharest, heading home.

RCP OFFICIALS RECEIVE LEBANESE PARTY DELEGATION

LD182240 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/7/1979--On July 18, during an interview in Bucharest between Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Dumitru Popa, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and the delegation of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party of Lebanon, led by 'Abdallah Sa'dah, president of the party, information and opinions were exchanged regarding the preoccupations and activity--carried on both internally and externally--of the Romanian Communist Party and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party of Lebanon.

Expressed was the wish to further develop the relations between the two parties on grounds of reciprocal esteem and regard. The president of the Lebanese party expressed the admiration and valuation enjoyed by the policy of Romania and the RCP, by President Nicolae Ceausescu, by his initiatives on an international plane.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BRAZILIAN DELEGATION HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU181252 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0808 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/7/1979--The possibilities of further developing the commercial exchanges, the economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Brazil in various fields of common interests were approached during the Romania-Brazil talks which started in Bucharest, on July 17.

The Romanian delegation is led by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, while the Brazilian delegation is headed by Cesar Cals, minister of mines and energy.

The members of the Brazilian delegation discussed aspects of the Romanian-Brazilian cooperation during the interviews with Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, when visiting the "1 Mai" oil-field enterprise of ploesti and the heavy-machine building enterprise of Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU GREETES KIRIBATI PRESIDENT ON INDEPENDENCE

AU131010 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Jeremiah Tabai, president of the Republic of Kiribati, Tarawa.

On the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Kiribati, I wish to extend sincere congratulations and best wishes for success to you and wishes for prosperity and happiness to your country's people.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

PROPOSALS ON PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF CONFLICTS SUBMITTED TO UN

AU181806 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1120 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, (AGERPRES) 17/7/1979--Romania proposes that an item regarding "the peaceful settlement of interstates disputes" be included in the agenda of the next session of the UN General Assembly.

The exposition accompanying the Romanian proposal shows that Romania proposes the growth of the UN responsibility in the efforts to avoid conflicts. by the creation, if necessary, of a permanent body to which states could appeal, as well as the elaboration and adoption of an international instrument which should contribute to the acceleration of the process of defining and developing the international principles and rules, to the efficient use of procedures and means for peacefully settling the disputes.

Mentioned is the fact that Romania proposed even since 1975, the setting up of a permanent commission of the UN General Assembly for good offices and conciliation. At the same time, it is stressed that such a body should be so constituted as to allow for the interested states which are not parties in a dispute, mainly the states in the respective zone, to participate in its activity, to be opened in principle to the participation of all states, thus enabling them to contribute in solving the litigious problems.

The above mentioned document highlights that the peoples of the world are worried about the persistency of situations in which the threat or use of force are present, resulting in military conflicts and about the fact that developing countries are often involved in such conflicts. It reminds that the UN member-states pledged themselves to peacefully solve their disputes at this year session of the Committee for the UN Charter and the growth of the UN role, and agreed upon the necessity of elaborating a declaration of the General Assembly on the peaceful settlement of the disputes.

The Romanian proposal which was officially presented to the UN in a letter signed by Romania's minister of foreign affairs shall be officially circulated within the United Nations.

LUMEA REPORTS OPEN LETTER CRITICIZING WRITER EUGEN IONESCO

AU131725 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 29 of 12 July 1979 on page 28 carries a 1,500-word unsigned report on an open letter that was published in the New York newspaper "DREPTATEA (The Justice)." The open letter was written by Dean Milhovan, editor of "DREPTATEA", which is "an independent organ for informing American Romanians."

According to the report, this letter was prompted by the statement made by French writer of Romanian origin Eugen Ionesco to Radio Free Europe. It criticizes Eugen Ionescu's statements during this interview and states that "'Romanian intellectuals were disappointed to note that you rejected any allegiance to the Romanian culture and that you have refused any link or visit to this country.'"

The report stresses that the reason for Milhovan's open letter was "the tone and contents of the interview granted to Radio 'Free Europe.'"

The report then continues: "Although he is not a supporter of the current regime in Romania, the editor stresses that he cannot help noting that 'there is no kind of terror or oppression in Romania, and that there are emigration restrictions concerning highly qualified professional people in all countries of the world, even in the most liberal ones such as England, France, Germany, Israel and so forth. It is neither normal nor loyal for small Romania to contribute to and to be the main supplier of professional people for the advanced countries. Just think of the hundreds of thousands of highly qualified professional people Romania has supplied to these countries in recent years. I also want you to think it over and to understand that it is immoral to incite the Romanians to leave their country without letting them know beforehand what their real situation and opportunities are abroad. I regret that you do not contact all groups of such newly immigrated people so that you could become acquainted with their misery and disappointments most of them experience. I am convinced that you would then adopt a completely different attitude.'"

"Stressing that he was not surprised with Eugen Ionesco's statements during his U.S. visit 'since he contacted only the Nazi elements in the Romanian community, only people without any respect for culture and moral ethics', Milhovan points out that the interview given by the writer to the "Nazi publication 'ROMANIAN WORD' is 'something that does not confirm your high position nor does it give credit to the reputation you enjoy.'"

"At the end of his letter Dean Milhovan asks Eugen Ionesco to adopt a clear position in agreement with realities. 'Do not become the victim of the untruths promoted by the Nazi-extremists who invent nonexistent oppression and terrors to boast that they have things to combat (...) Do not let yourself be deceived by the statements made by new immigrants who--to justify their leaving Romania--invent all kinds of untruths. I would like to invite you to accompany me to Romania so that we can verify the situation on the spot...'"

BRIEFS

ZAMBIAN FINANCE MINISTER DEPARTS--Machila Joshua Lumina, minister of finance and technical cooperation of Zambia, left Bucharest 6 July. He was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and by other officials. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON CARTER ENERGY SPEECH, REORGANIZATION

15 July Energy Speech

AU182203 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 17 July carries a front-page 1,400-word report by its New York correspondent J. Gustincic on President Carter's television speech to the nation on 15 July. Gustincic says that what was unusual in the speech was that "instead of quickly concentrating on the measures which he wants to undertake in connection with the energy crisis, Jimmy Carter devoted the most time to a critical illustration of the state of American society and to a critical review of his own conduct."

After reporting on President Carter's introductory remarks, Gustincic says that the President "surprised his vast public which gathered around television sets last night by pointing to the general 'illness' of the nation" and, after highlighting some more of President Carter's remarks, says:

"This long introduction about which rumors have been circulating for days represented the basis for a more direct program of gaining 'self-confidence' which, according to Carter, has been shaken to such an extent that a large number of Americans expect for the first time less from the next 5 years than they had in the previous 5 years. It can be said with certainty that this 'distribution' of the focus of the President's speech will by itself be the topic of great debates in the coming days and weeks. For, as was noted at various places on the eve of the speech, Carter's troubles are of a special nature.

"He does not need to prove that he is a man of high moral principles, because the people acknowledge that he possesses them, but rather that he is a 'leader.' The feeling is widespread that Americans appreciate the statement on how 'something will be done' nearly as much, if not more, than what it will be. They do not reproach Carter that he is a 'politician' who says one thing and does another, or who 'manipulates' things or people, but only that in implementing his policy he is a 'well-meaning amateur.'"

After citing the six points of President Carter's energy program, Gustincic concludes his report as follows:

"Is this much or little? Energetic or cautious? A public debate will be held about it, and at the same time about the assessment of Carter's behavior at the moment which he himself calls a turning point (in American habits and in the fate of his administration). As we have already said, in the first reactions of congressmen, prominent personalities and in the "instant polls" among the people, Carter has been able to note a certain degree of support.

"Even this platform can be approached with a certain skepticism, for in essence Carter does not require excessive personal sacrifices of the people if we except certain price increases--which nothing can stop anyway--or the request for a voluntary saving in driving and the heating of houses (for example, that they should voluntarily renounce the use of their automobiles one day a week).

"The dramatic nature of the pledge that 'never again' will the 1977 level of oil imports be exceeded begins to lose its drama somewhat when one takes into account that in 1977 America was importing about 8.5 million barrels of crude oil daily, which is more than this year and which for a year or two--certainly until the elections--cannot be exceeded because of the economic recession.

"On the other hand, the President will not resort to a full freeing of the price of domestic crude oil, which has been feared by the liberals.

"Carter proposed 'something concrete,' and the people have to decide whether sufficient courage and energy are reflected in it. Connoisseurs of American affairs will perhaps conclude that in this fiery, unusual and self-critical speech, far-reaching in its analysis of American society, the President has chosen the golden mean, for he knows how much the people are willing to bear."

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 17 July on page 6 carries an 800-word report by Bogdan Decermic from New York, which factually summarizes President Carter's speech and concludes:

"The speech last night was the first in a series which will be continued today in Kansas City and tomorrow in Detroit, in which Carter will develop further and in detail his energy program and the resumption of the functioning of the administration and the state in general in a decisive attempt to take things into his own hands and, as he put it, to step to the head of the American people and to lead it in the great action he has begun."

Administration Reorganization

AU181200 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU

[Text] President Carter shocked his country when he requested and received the resignation of all members of his administration and of all advisers and senior officials in the White House. As is believed, this step should give Carter a free hand to carry out certain changes in his administration so as to create the impression of firm leadership and to mitigate the criticism at the expense of the federal administration.

The insistence on the new energy program and the reorganization of the administration should help the U.S. President lay a sounder foundation for his nomination for a second presidential term.

Commentary on Cabinet Resignation

AU182050 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Jul 79 AU

[TANJUG correspondent Velimir Budimir report from Washington]

[Text] Let us hear first about the resignation of the U.S. Government, an event without precedent in American history. Velimir Budimir, TANJUG correspondent in Washington, tells us about the background to this move:

Carter's move this evening to request and to obtain the resignations of all the cabinet members and all the advisers and associates in the White House, as much as it was surprising because it has no precedent in recent American history, has been received relatively calmly in Washington. Some minor changes in Carter's administration were certainly expected, but nobody expected a mass resignation. It is in fact rather formal; every cabinet member made it orally and not in writing, and so Carter has his hands free to reshuffle his cabinet and make a serious reorganization.

That is certainly easier than to throw individual ministers and associates directly and unpopularly out of his government.

Something similar happened in American history during the administration of President Tyler in 1842.

In this way, Carter arranged a surprise for everybody, but at the same time he did it in a very planned and circumspect way.

The White House announced at once that the national security team including Secretary of State Vance, Defense Secretary Brown and Carter's adviser Brzezinski remain untouched. In addition, although the resignations had been submitted in the morning, the secret was preserved until the late afternoon hours, local time, when all the world banks were closed, so that no disturbance occurred because of this surprising and unexpected move. Carter will decide in a few days whose resignation to accept and whose not.

VLASKALIC HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON HIS U.S. VISIT

AU131806 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Yesterday at the LCY Central Committee Presidium Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who had led the LCY delegation on its visit to the United States at the invitation of the Republican and the Democratic parties, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, discussed the LCY delegation's visit to the United States with the journalists accredited to the Presidium. The substance of the numerous talks held and contacts made by the LCY delegation with political figures and public workers in the United States and especially with representatives of our emigrants was discussed on this occasion.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON PROSPECTS FOR SUCCESS OF SOVIET-CHINESE DIALOG

LD181744 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary: "What Can Be Hoped for From the Forthcoming Soviet-Chinese Dialog in Moscow?"]

[Text] Now that it is known that the Chinese and Soviet deputy foreign ministers are to meet in Moscow in mid-September with the task of investigating the opportunities for normalization and promotion of relations between the countries, attention of the world public will be concentrated solely on the question of what the prospects are for China and the Soviet Union succeeding in this. If one starts from the fact that both countries, in spite of all that divides them, have an interest in dialog, in peace on their borders, and that both are equally occupied by various domestic problems, and that they want to become more involved internationally on a larger scale with greater confidence in the future of their mutual relations, then it is logical to assume that both China and the Soviet Union will strive to insure that the dialog is not in vain.

The mistrust existing between the two countries will certainly not disappear, at least not very rapidly but in the same way, it is hard to believe that the two countries are unable to talk about this.

The domestic situation in China has gone through major changes, and it is quite obvious that these changes also mean a lively interest on China's part in having tolerable relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union was guided by the same logic when it accepted the Chinese initiative and when it adapted its own former proposals to the newly-arisen situation, ridding them of certain weaknesses which made the Soviet initiatives unacceptable to China. In the notes exchanged by the two governments, no conditions are placed on the commencement of dialog. The principles of peaceful coexistence are accepted as the basis for negotiations and future relations. Such an approach facilitates, or should facilitate, respect for the differing standpoints which the two sides will advocate. It will be enough to insure a successful outcome of the dialog if both Chinese and Soviet negotiators assess that the other side desires the normalization and improvement of relations. In such an atmosphere it is possible to find a joint solution for many problems.

It is true that Chinese-Soviet relations are not burdened only by bilateral problems, but also by other problems relating to their relations with third countries. It is sufficient to recall the fact that China and the Soviet Union were, until yesterday, so to speak, on the brink of armed conflict. However, aware of the danger which this could mean both for them and for world peace, the two countries managed to avoid a clash.

The negotiations will most certainly be both long and difficult. Too much has been played out in relations between China and the Soviet Union over the last 20 years for all this to be settled in the course of a few rounds of talks. But now that the two governments have agreed to sit down at the negotiating table, it must be believed that both of them think that the outcome of the dialog does not depend only upon one side but upon both sides equally. This is quite important, for in this case the negotiations would not be spent in seeking out the culprit, but in efforts toward improving relations, stabilizing them and in the final analysis promoting them. Without such Chinese-Soviet relations, one cannot conceive of long-term and stable peace in the world. Thus if it is necessary to provide an answer to the question of the prospects for an improvement in Chinese-Soviet mutual relations, everything points to the conclusion that both countries are striving toward this, and that on this basis one may believe in the success of the forthcoming dialog in Moscow.

VRHOVEC, GUINEA ENVOY DISCUSS NONALIGNED SUMMIT, SEKOU TOURE VISIT

LD191056 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0903 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 19 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec has received Guinean Ambassador to Yugoslavia A. B. Barry. During the meeting, the talks focused on bilateral cooperation, activities and preparations for the non-aligned countries' summit meeting and the coming visit by Guinean President Sekou Toure to Yugoslavia.

IMER PULJA REPORTS ON DELEGATION VISIT TO IRAN

LD181512 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1342 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 18 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav delegation's visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran was not only economic but also political in nature, in view of the treatment it was given in that country and the content of its talks there, stated Yugoslav Government member Imer Pulja to TANJUG correspondent on the delegation's return to Belgrade.

Pulja stressed that the delegation was cordially received by Ayatollah Khomeyni and by Vice-Premier Bani-Akhadi, deputizing for Premier Mehdi Bazargan who was ill.

The delegation also had frank talks with Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi on current international events, with special attention paid to nonaligned countries' preparations for the forthcoming summit in Havana and the Middle East situation.

Full identity of the two sides' views on all questions discussed found expression during the talks.

Improvements in bilateral economic relations--which, both sides noted, do not meet the objective possibilities of the two economies in terms of either their scope or structure--were discussed with the ministers of the main Iranian economic departments.

In assessing that the revolutionary changes in Iran will also open further prospects for strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries, it was agreed that the governments of Yugoslavia and Iran (undertake the necessary) steps in this direction.

JORDANIAN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON VISIT, TELECOMMUNICATIONS

LD191053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--Tomorrow's edition of the Pristina RILINDJA features an interview with 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of information of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, given during his recent visit to our country and to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The Jordanian minister emphasizes first of all that after his stay in Yugoslavia, our system and the role played in this system by the republics and provinces are much clearer to him. I can see, he says, that Yugoslavia has in this way very correctly solved the question of the nations and nationalities in the country and in this sense serves as a model for the world.

Abu 'Awdah gave a very positive assessment of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Jordan. "I pay no mere compliments when I say that Yugoslavia has always worked toward equal cooperation in the sphere of information between the nonaligned countries, too. This was the case in the plan to bring the radio and television stations of the nonaligned countries even closer together. The preparatory meeting in Amman was held with this aim. The main meeting is to be held in Belgrade. We believe that Yugoslavia will coordinate the initiative in the highest organs of the nonaligned countries, too, so that as many members of the movement as possible will be encompassed in this cooperation."

'Adnan Abu 'Awdah assessed as very successful the results of the third meeting of the nonaligned on information--which was recently held in Lome--and he recalled that particular attention had been devoted to the activity of the nonaligned pool of news agencies, especially in connection with the forthcoming meeting on telecommunications which is to be held in Geneva, after 20 years. The Geneva meeting is of great importance for our movement.

In answer to a question on what he thinks about the new information system, the Jordanian minister said that alongside the need to build a new economic order, there is also the need to build a new information system. It is well known, he says, that the developed countries have strong news agencies. However, the way in which they treat the world is absolutely undemocratic, for not only do they give their own dimension to news reports and events which are of importance to all, but they also wish to foist this on countries to which they broadcast this news. Such an "embargo" damages the system of true information in the world. I am sure that the forthcoming summit in Havana will bring up this question, given that the "battle for the great versus the small" is waged in this sphere, too, the Jordanian minister concludes in his interview with RILINDJA.

FEDERAL CHAMBER HEARS REPORT ON PREPARATIONS FOR NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD181312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In discussing our country's preparations for its participation at the sixth conference of heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries in Havana, the Federal Chamber heard the introductory report submitted on this subject by Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee, and then adopted conclusions on these preparations.

Our country, said Dizdarevic, attaches exceptional importance to the Havana conference of nonaligned heads of state or government, because of the problems confronting mankind today and because of the need to further develop the nonaligned movement as an independent, extrabloc and international factor and to consolidate and strengthen its unity and capability to act.

The platform which lays down the orientation and the priority in our country's activity proceeds from the complex conditions in which the Havana sixth conference of nonaligned heads of state or government will be held, said Dizdarevic. On the one hand, the struggle to acquire and consolidate national independence for the right of peoples to a free choice of their social and economic systems and for a faster socioeconomic development and all-round emancipation is waxing stronger.

On the other hand, this comes up against the opposition of imperialist, neocolonialist and hegemonist forces and bloc tendencies. There is also stagnation in the process of relaxation of tension. Yugoslavia constantly takes the view that this process, which has its ups and downs, cannot be limited to the solution of specific questions and to the settlement of relations between bloc groupings and great powers. The process must become universal, applied to all regions and all areas of international relations, with the participation of all countries and peoples in the solution of outstanding international problems. Principles of active and peaceful coexistence must be universally applied among sovereign countries, regardless of differences or similarities in their social systems.

He then recalled that in international relations the policy of expanding spheres of interest and the methods of outside armed intervention continued to be applied. The activity of great powers to acquire new positions and spheres of interest in nonaligned and developing countries has been intensified.

Yugoslavia has always taken the stance that there is no justification for any outside foreign intervention in any shape or form and for any reason and interest. In this kind of international situation, stressed Dizdarevic, vigorous efforts by nonaligned countries are required, in keeping with the responsibility which the nonaligned movement has in the world as an independent and efficient factor contributing to peace and international cooperation.

The struggle for a new international economic system, for relaxation of international tension and for disarmament represents a single entity in the nonaligned movement's orientation to build more equitable international relations.

The limited results of the negotiations between the developed and the developing countries at the fifth UNCTAD in Manila have given rise for concern not only to us but to the world in general, said Dizdarevic. The stands of the developed countries have worsened considerably, and even the stands taken by these countries during earlier negotiations have been abandoned. The developed countries were persistent in their defense of the acquired, dominating and privileged positions within the framework of the existing international economic system. They have even put a question mark against the new international economic system, that is to say, against what the entire international community in the United Nations had agreed to. In this kind of situation the decisions and the stands of the Colombo Coordination Bureau ministerial meeting constitute a real mobilization platform regarding the further involvement of nonaligned countries.

These results will serve as a basis on which we will work out our stands for the sixth summit where, in addition to reaffirming the new international economic system, it will be necessary also to elaborate the methods for more successful negotiations about its implementation.

The nonaligned and developing countries are unanimous in their stand that the oil problem can be discussed only within the framework of the global negotiations between the developed and the developing countries on all important questions of international economic relations and on establishing a new economic system. However, a way has to be found also to efficiently ease the burden which weighs heavily upon the developing countries because of increased oil prices, in which respect efficient solidarity among the developing countries should come to the fore.

Having stressed that the signing of SALT II between the United States and the USSR represents an important step in the field of detente, Dizdarevic underlined that the nonaligned countries rightly insist that a process of genuine disarmament should begin, which primarily presupposes the realization of the special UN session on disarmament. They also rightly insist on the need for the overall process of disarmament to be in keeping with the interests of the consolidation of security of all the countries and of the further development of inadequately developed countries as well.

As up till now, at the sixth summit Yugoslavia will advocate the idea that the summit should discuss European processes in the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and support the kind of security and cooperation in Europe which will contribute to the objectives of the nonaligned countries' movement in their struggle for peace and more equitable international relations against aspirations of conquest and hegemony. This will constitute yet another expression of the universal nature of the movement and of the policy of nonaligned countries against the tendencies which want to restrict it geographically. Speaking of hotbeds of crises in the world, Dizdarevic stressed that Yugoslavia will work to insure that the sixth conference passes the necessary decisions for an equitable and lasting solution of these crises and that it will come forward with independent initiatives and proposals in keeping with the objectives and the policy of nonalignment.

The growth of the influence of nonalignment on international events and the very fact that this has happened is responsible for the organized and assorted outside pressures from bloc concepts and interests on individual nonaligned countries and on their movement as a whole. The protagonists of bloc policy and of the policy of force are trying to neutralize the role and the influence of nonalignment, attempting to introduce division among the nonaligned countries for a variety of reasons, and also to subordinate the nonaligned movement to the bloc's objectives and interests. The conflicts among the nonaligned countries, which have caused a great deal of harm, served mainly these efforts of the great powers and blocs.

This is why the peaceful solution of disputes and the role of the movement aimed at avoiding conflicts have been put into the platform as one of our very important tasks, said Dizdarevic.

He went on to speak of the attempts to reorient and divide the nonaligned movement, attempts which he assessed as being very harmful and as being objectively directed against the broader interests of the international community. In this context, he said that the Belgrade conference of nonaligned foreign ministers in July 1978 had reaffirmed all the essential, original principles and aims of the policy of nonalignment and passed important decisions about their application and about active and independent actions by nonaligned countries. The recent Colombo Coordination Bureau ministerial meeting has reinforced these principled stands as an expression of the will of an overwhelming majority of the member-countries of the nonaligned movement. This does not mean that the attempts to change the character and to reorientate the movement, either from outside or from within the movement, have ceased. This is why in the period up to the sixth conference in Havana, and also after it, the preservation of the historic substance and of the political orientation and independence of the nonaligned movement and of nonaligned policy--stressed Dizdarevic--is a task on which depends the full success of the sixth summit and of the implementation of its decisions.

Democratic relations in the nonaligned movement have been and will remain an essential precondition of its unity and capability to act, said Dizdarevic, stressing that the orientation and the priorities contained in the SFRY platform on its preparations for participating in the sixth nonaligned conference in Havana expressed the continuity of Yugoslavia's foreign policy. This policy has been defined at LCY congresses and in our top organs--including the SFRY Assembly--proceeding from the basic stand that non-alignment is a lasting foreign political orientation of Yugoslavia--a comprehensive platform of all its activities at the international level.

The basic viewpoints of our policy have been confirmed and further elaborated in our country's rich activity in the preparations for the sixth nonaligned summit. Dizdarevic stressed: An essential role in laying down our stands and preparations has been played and is being played by the statement and by the exceptionally significant activities of President Tito who, as is known, chairs the coordination commission for the SFRY's preparations for the sixth nonaligned countries conference.

Dizdarevic said: This debate, in addition to the foreign political discussion, was preceded also by a very extensive democratic discussion in all of our country, in the League of Communists--on the basis of the conclusions of the April session of the LCY Central Committee regarding nonalignment and the tasks of the communists--in the international relations councils of the republics and provinces, in the Federal Council for International Relations, in the Socialist Alliance and in other sociopolitical organizations. The orientations and the stands contained in this platform received the broadest possible and unanimous support of our working people and citizens and of the nations and nationalities in our country. The platform has also been approved by the SFRY Presidency.

Dizdarevic then recalled President Tito's speech before the chambers of the SFRY Assembly in May this year, in connection with the SFRY Presidency's report in which a great part was devoted to this question.

This house, said Dizdarevic, recently adopted important conclusions on relations between the SFRY and the developing countries which summed up the results that have been attained and set out further measures to implement this important task.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Foreign Policy Committee, Dizdarevic proposed to the Chamber the adoption of the conclusions of the SFRY's preparations for the sixth non-aligned conference of heads of state or government.

LCY PRESIDIUUM CHAIRMAN MIKULIC GRANTS INTERVIEW TO TANJUG

AUL32100 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[TANJUG interview with Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium--place and date not given]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 June [date as published], TANJUG--In the past year since the 11th LCY Congress, a dynamic process of our overall social development has continued. This was the occasion for TANJUG to approach Comrade Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and ask him for an interview on the implementation of congress decisions and tasks.

Process of Great Changes

Question: Comrade Mikulic, it has been a year since the 11th LCY Congress. The congress assigned very serious tasks to the organizations and organs of the LCY. In which respect has one gone farthest in the realization of these decisions and in which is there lagging, and why?

Answer: The period of 1 year is rather short for making such an assessment. In this sense, it is possible to speak about the activities in the past year in a direct connection with those in the previous years, say since the 10th LCY Congress. This congress among other things strongly encouraged the process of very great revolutionary changes in the development of socialist self-managing relations. The 11th congress adopted a platform for the ideopolitical activities of the communists in bringing the political system of socialist self-managing democracy "into accord" with the self-managing socioeconomic and production relations. This platform also defined the role and the responsibility of organized social forces in the political system, and especially the ways and means of realizing the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists in the self-managing and delegate system. With the decisions adopted at these congresses, and particularly with the reports of Comrade Tito and Kardelj's work "The Directions of the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Managing Democracy," we have thus obtained a completely clear vision and a program of development of our society in the coming period, I would say of several decades.

This has stimulated very wide, concrete and organized activities of the League of Communists and other socialist forces in the struggle for the further development and strengthening of socialist self-managing relations. This is also the characteristic feature of the past year. One should especially stress the importance of the growing orientation on affirming and strengthening the self-managing role of the working man as a subject taking decisions in self-managing organizations and communities.

It is of equal importance that growing attention has been paid to the functioning of the institutions of the system and the advancement of the contents and methods of work of forums and organs of sociopolitical organizations. Since the 11th LCY Congress and the eighth congress of the trade unions, at which Comrade Tito specifically pointed out the importance of the good functioning of the institutions of the system and of collective work, a broad social action has been initiated, many discussions have been held, conclusions have been adopted on the ideopolitical activities of communists and a number of concrete measures have been undertaken affirming the role of the institutions of the system, advancing collective work and strengthening joint and individual responsibility. Last year in this respect we achieved greater results than we did in a much longer period earlier. The things that have changed in the way of thinking on these problems and in the consciousness of all of us are particularly precious. If we compare the present situation with the one only a year earlier, we shall easily conclude that tremendous progress is obvious, both as regards the views on the role, content and method of work of the organs and institutions of the system and as regards the behavior and the style of work of each one of us. It has become quite clear that the workers class, the working people and citizens cannot build their power unless the institutions of the political system carry out the functions determined by the Constitution, the laws, statutes, rules of procedure and other decisions.

Power of the Workers Class

Question: This, then, is of great importance for the realization of power by the workers class and all working people and citizens.

Answer: With the introduction of socialist self-management and subsequently of the delegate system, we decided in favor of a system in which the workers class, all the working people and citizens will be organized for holding power and, as Kardelj stressed, for "the management of social affairs based on self-management." This also decided the position that the party should not hold any political monopoly and that it should not rule society "in the name of the class," but that the League of Communists perform the role of the vanguard, or the leading ideopolitical force in society by fighting for its policy and positions--through democratic means and not by imposition--in self-managing and delegate organs and bodies and in sociopolitical and social organizations. [paragraph continues]

Bearing this in mind, it becomes completely clear why individuals should not be allowed to usurp the powers and responsibilities of the institutions of the system and the organs of the sociopolitical organizations. It is certain that a possible strengthening of such tendencies would hinder the holding of power by the workers class, working people and citizens and the implementation of the said role of the League of Communists and that it could lead us, even if only temporarily, to a state of stagnation in the development of socialist self-management and to the strengthening of the tendencies opposed to it.

Question: What else can you say about the activity of the League of Communists last year?

Answer: I would particularly stress the importance of the SFRY and the LCY involvement, particularly that of Comrade Tito, on asserting the original principles of the nonaligned movement, on developing and promoting cooperation with many countries throughout the world, and in this connection with the neighboring countries in particular, and then with the workers and other progressive parties and liberation movements. This cooperation is based on the well-known principles of not interfering into the internal affairs of others, on complete equality, respect for the sovereignty of states and peoples and on the responsibility of parties and movements to their own workers class and people. The SAWP, the trade union federation and other sociopolitical and social organizations worked on this. In this way our country's position and reputation in the world has been further strengthened, and this means also its independence and security.

Last year, we achieved great new results in the further development of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, as well as in its further practical realization. The self-managing organizations and communities, or rather the working people and citizens, are carrying out their self-managing rights in this field, while the League of Communists is implementing its role in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, too. In this way our society's defense and self-protection capabilities are constantly being strengthened.

Viewed as a whole, it is quite certain that the activity of the organs and organizations of the League of Communists is great and intensive. We are now facing the task of directing ourselves toward the most important tasks in this period and of promoting the forms of this activity, that is, that the League of Communists should implement its role in the self-managing organs and bodies, the delegate system and in the Socialist Alliance, as the front of organized socialist forces. It is obvious that we must work even more and more concretely on this activity. For, old practice and forms of work are still present, or rather the remnants of consciousness and relations from the time before the delegate system was introduced and before the aforementioned platform on the role of subjective socialist forces, and of the League of Communists in the political system and the society as a whole, was adopted.

Last year, the organs and organizations of the League of Communists were also involved in implementing the economic stabilization policy. Certain results have been achieved. However, strong "logic" still exists that this policy must be carried out in the society, or rather elsewhere, but when one's own self-managing organizations and community is involved then hundreds of reasons and justifications are found to explain the exceptions which are "necessary" and "justified."

Question: Who is the proponent of this?

Answer: The proponents of the "logic" and practice are mostly the managing structures in some organizations of associated labor and self-managing interest communities, in banks and certain political and state officials in the sociopolitical communities. [paragraph continues]

Their influence in decisionmaking on investments and other expenditures is still very great. We cannot be satisfied with the results achieved on suppressing this power. This alienated power is a very serious threat for the development of socialist self-management and for implementing the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists. Taking this into consideration, it would be advisable to realistically assess, in all self-managing organizations and communities, on what part of income workers actually decide, and on what part they could and should decide on the basis of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor so that their rights and responsibilities are not usurped. This is very important for determining the focus of the ideopolitical activity of the League of Communists.

Positive Experiences and Results

Question: After the 11th congress the function of chairman with a 1-year mandate is not the only innovation in the functioning of the LCY leadership. There is no executive committee. The Presidium is smaller, more operative and meets more frequently, and the Central Committee's sessions are also more frequent. What are the experiences and results of these changes?

Answer: The Presidium has already asserted itself as the political-executive organ of the Central Committee in which all its members, regardless of their responsibilities or functions (chairman or the secretary of the Presidium) are equally responsible for everything that the Presidium discusses and concludes, for the implementation of all its tasks. Members of the Presidium have completely equal rights. There is no hierarchy in the relations among them. The Presidium operates collectively, all conclusions and positions are adopted at sessions. The rules of procedure lay down that "a member of the Presidium cannot adopt on behalf of the Presidium any decisions without the Presidium's agreement either on his overall work or on his concrete responsibilities." All this has imposed the need for holding frequent sessions and constant consultations.

Important changes have been made in the organization and method of work of the Presidium and the Central Committee. This was dictated by the need that the LCY leading organs should also operate in the delegate system, the sociopolitical organizations, the social councils and other bodies in the federation, that they should carry out a democratic communication in them and that they should directly involve themselves in developing and implementing their positions and policy, that they should gather knowledge on topical questions of social development and on problems appearing in this connection, and include them in the programs of their work. Some 70 members of the LCY Central Committee have been delegated to the organs or working bodies of the SFRY Assembly and the SAWP Federal Conference.

The LCY Central Committee also maintains a direct "link" with the basic organizations of the League of Communists and with the working people in the basic organizations of associated labor, local communities and in the sociopolitical and social organizations. Members of the Central Committee also attend sessions of the basic organizations, the communal conferences and committees of the League of Communists outside the republics and provinces in which they were elected. Implementing the program of work of the LCY Central Committee, its members, organized in working groups and teams, study and analyze topical questions of social development and of implementing the role of the League of Communists. Information activity in the LCY is also increasingly better, that is, it is more regular and complete.

At its four working sessions in the past year (the fifth will be held in mid-July), the Central Committee discussed, among other things, topical questions of the domestic and international situation, the LCY tasks in implementing the nonaligned foreign policy, the tasks on implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and decisionmaking and the questions of earning, allocation and distribution of income and funds for personal incomes. [paragraph continues]

Two festive sessions of the Central Committee were also held. These sessions were devoted to marking the 60th anniversary of the party, the revolutionary trade unions and the SKOJ [the Union of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia] and the 40th anniversary of the election of the Central Committee led by Comrade Tito.

The Central Committee Presidium very regularly and completely informs members of the Central Committee about its sessions and about all important questions pertaining to the domestic development and foreign policy. All this makes it possible that the Central Committee implement the role of the LCY highest organ in the period between the two congresses.

Strengthening of Equal Responsibility

Question: In a way you have performed a pioneer task during the past year: You have been the first chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium with a 1-year mandate. Your experiences are certainly important and valuable.

Answer: The principle of a 1-year mandate of the vice president was introduced in the SFRY Presidency as early as when the constitutional amendments were adopted in 1971. It has been confirmed that this principle is good because it contributes to the development of democratic relations in the collective organs and bodies, and to a strengthening of unity and equality of all its members and to increasing personal and collective responsibility and the effectiveness of work of organs.

In a federal community, such as ours, the 1-year mandate, among other things, expresses and contributes to the strengthening of equal responsibility of the socialist republics and provinces for the development of the Yugoslav socialist self-managing community, for its domestic and foreign policy. We know that this principle also logically stems from the nature of the delegate system.

The experiences acquired in the SFRY Presidency are positive to such an extent that one cannot speak either about any pioneer work or even less about an experiment.

Question: It is certain that the preparations of the Central Committee Presidium's sessions are approached from certain ideas about their goals and conclusions which must be adopted. At the same time, the practice is much more expressed than before that on the basis of these starting bases numerous consultations are held, ranging from the basic organizations to the republican, or rather provincial committees. Have there been instances that this "preparation with the grassroots" has sometimes resulted in a correction of the starting position? And, in general, we would like you to tell us something more about the importance of this practice.

Answer: One does not embark on these consultations with an already formed starting position, but rather with a definition of the questions, problems or tasks which must be studied and analyzed and on which it is necessary to adopt positions at a session of the Presidium or the Central Committee on the ideopolitical activity of communists. For this reason there are no instances of a correction about which you have asked. In this "procedure" much knowledge is acquired about a certain question, diverse experiences from the activity of the organs and organizations of the League of Communists throughout the country are gathered and valuable suggestions are heard: for example, how a question or task should be resolved, in which direction and how the ideopolitical activity of the organs and organizations of the League of Communists should be directed.

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER HOLDS SESSION 17 JULY

LD181744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 17 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At its session today, the last before the summer recess, the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly adopted the law on the foundations of the social councils and on the federal social councils after the delegates had heard the report on the significance of this legislation submitted by Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

The Chamber also adopted today the conclusions on the preparations of the SFRY for the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries as well as the final account of the federal budget for 1978, together with the final accounts of the federal directorates for reserves of industrial and food products, also for 1978. The delegates adopted today, in urgent procedure, the law on the temporary ban of the use of social resources for the financing of the construction of new powerplants, heating plants and energy plants using liquid fuel.

The law on the foundations of the social councils and on the federal social councils, adopted today at the SFRY Assembly, determines on unified foundations the relevant solutions of very significant principled and specific issues of the development of the political system of socialist self-management. This law contains solutions relating to the system which regulate and insure, in the first place, the organized creative involvement of all subjective socialist forces of our society in the formulation of the policy, preparation of proposed solutions and monitoring of the implementation of the agreed policy.

Having adopted the law on social councils, the delegates heard the introductory report by Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, in connection with the preparations of the SFRY for the sixth conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries.

Conclusions in Connection With the Discussion of the Preparations by the SFRY for the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries in Havana

Following Dizdarevic's report, the Federal Chamber adopted the conclusions on the preparations, which say:

"Yugoslavia attaches exceptional significance to the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in Havana in view of the problems which at this point in time face entire mankind and which demand from the nonaligned countries special efforts in their international activity and for the consolidation of their unity and solidarity.

"Since the fifth conference of the nonaligned countries, the policy of nonalignment, as an independent and nonbloc factor, has been directed at the consolidation of peace and security in the world, at the democratization of international relations and at a more comprehensive participation of all countries and peoples in the resolving of joint outstanding problems. With their independent initiatives and actions, the nonaligned countries have contributed toward placing the chief issues and problems of the world community at the center of attention and activity of international forums, in particular at the United Nations. The following issues have been given priority in this:

"Relaxation of international tension, a new international economic system, disarmament, the struggle of the people against colonialism, imperialism, racism and all forms of foreign domination, strengthening the economic and other cooperation by nonaligned countries and other developing countries, and crisis hotbeds.

"All the summit conferences of the nonaligned countries so far have reflected the ascent of the role and of the significance of the nonaligned policy in the struggle for new more equitable relations in the world. The nonaligned movement has contributed to the initiating of more efficient international actions aimed at resolving political, economic and other problems which encumber international relations. The sixth conference should rise to the tasks which at this point in time face the nonaligned movement and the entire international community.

"The nonaligned policy represents Yugoslavia's lasting foreign political orientation and the integral platform of all its activities in the international sphere. This policy is the expression of the profound interest of our country in the strengthening of its independent and stable international position.

"The Federal Chamber stresses in particular the immense contribution by the President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito to the preservation of the original principles and goals of the nonaligned policy and to the consolidation of the unity of nonaligned countries. The Federal Chamber stresses the comprehensive activity of SFRY representatives in the preparations for the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries.

"By proceeding from the present state of international relations and bearing in mind the responsibility and the role of the nonaligned movement under these conditions, the Federal Chamber expresses its full support to the commitment of the SFRY delegation at the forthcoming sixth nonaligned conference to the:

- "1. Preservation and further affirmation of all the basic original principles of the policy and movement of nonalignment as the independent and nonbloc world factor in international relations, as a precondition for the consolidation of its role in international relations;
- "2. Investment of fresh efforts by all nonaligned countries for the implementation of greater unity and action ability of the nonaligned movement and its further activity in building equitable political and economic relations in the world, for the democratization of international relations and the resolving of crucial problems of today's world;
- "3. Promotion of the relaxation of international tension as a universal process which would extend to all the regions of the world and to all international problems;
- "4. Overcoming of the division of the world into political, economic and military blocs as well as of the bloc policy, the policy of rivalry by great powers, spheres of influence and foreign interventions on which stable peace and security cannot be based;
- "5. Final liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and consolidation of the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and all forms of foreign domination, exploitation, hegemony and the use of force in international relations;

"6. Intensification of the coordinated and unabated action of nonaligned countries and other developing countries for the introduction of a new international economic order, expansion and promotion of mutual bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation by nonaligned and developing countries, along with the broadest reliance on their own forces, as well as for their more comprehensive cooperation in the sphere of information, culture, science, health, food production and cooperation with nongovernmental organizations;

"7. Resolving of all disputes among nonaligned countries by peaceful means and by negotiation in the interest of consolidating the action ability of the nonaligned movement, the independence of the countries which are parties to a dispute, and which would make it possible for the nonaligned movement to continue, in the present stage of international relations, even more successfully its historic mission;

"8. Further realization of the democratization of relations in the nonaligned movement and in the decisionmaking process along with the broadest concurrence of members of the movement.

"By proceeding from the basic principles of the SFRY Constitution on foreign policy, on the basis of Article 285, Section 2 of the SFRY Constitution and in line with the proposal of the Foreign Policy Committee, the Federal Chamber, at its session on 17 July 1979, adopted the following

C o n c l u s i o n

"The Chamber approves the orientation and the guidelines for the activity of the SFRY delegation contained in the platform for the SFRY participation in the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in Havana, a platform submitted by the Federal Executive Council and adopted by the SFRY Presidency. The Chamber believes that on this basis, the SFRY will make its full contribution to the unity and consolidation of the action ability of the nonaligned movement and to the implementation of the constructive role of the policy of nonalignment in resolving key problems of the world community.

"The Chamber decided to discuss the results of the work of the sixth conference of the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries and in particular the measures for the implementation of the obligations which will be contained in the documents of the conference."

The delegates of the Federal Chamber then adopted the proposed final account of the federation for 1978 and approved the final accounts of the federal directorates for the reserves of food and industrial products for last year.

The Chamber adopted the law which imposes a temporary ban on the use of social resources for the financing of construction of new powerplants, heating plants and energy plants fueled by liquid fuel. The explanation of this provision says that if the present negative tendencies in the consumption of oil derivatives is not stopped, there will be a further worsening of the structure and volume of consumption of imported energy. This would have an exceptionally unfavorable effect on the country's balance of payments.

At the conclusion of its session the Federal Chamber approved the proposal made by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, that Zvone Dragan, hitherto vice president of the Slovene Executive Council, be elected new member and vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

Andrej Marinc has been relieved of his office of vice president of the Federal Executive Council because he has left to take up new duties.

The newly elected Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Zvone Dragan was formally sworn in before the delegates of this Assembly Chamber.

At the proposal of the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Chamber today elected the following new judges of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia: Dr Vasil Grivcev (Macedonia); Jakim Spirovski (Macedonia); Ivan Frank (Slovenia); and Dr Josip Trajkovic (Serbia).

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES HOLDS SESSION 18 JULY

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[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly has made the assessment that the implementation of the Yugoslav social plan is continuing in complex conditions and with very many difficulties, but that individual objectives and tasks are nonetheless being successfully implemented. Social product is rising at about the envisaged rate, labor productivity has been accelerated somewhat, and the policy of employment and of increased standard of living is being carried out. The tasks in the consolidation of the defense capability and of social self-protection are being implemented successfully, and the international position and reputation of our country too has strengthened. As far as difficulties and problems are concerned, they are by and large manifested in the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, because the causes of instability are being eliminated slowly and this diminishes the value of the results we have attained.

These are some of the conclusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces which at its session today discussed the Federal Executive Council's report on the implementation of the Yugoslav social plan during the past 3 years. The report also contains a first evaluation of the development in this year and of the development possibilities in the next year. The report was explained by Federal Executive Council member Surkrija Uzunovic, who warned that in some important areas of reproduction negative tendencies and autonomous developments of the earlier period have persisted; this reflects on the totality of social reproduction. Recalling the figures from this year's resolution (6 percent growth in economic activity, a minimum export growth of 5 percent and 2 percent for imports) Uzunovic provided data showing that economic activity up to now has risen by 9 percent, industrial production 9 percent, imports 12 percent and exports only about 2 percent. The deviation from the agreed framework and relations is obvious, and the consequences have a particular impact on increased payments, and particularly on trade, on the reduction in foreign currency reserves and, logically, on our increased indebtedness abroad.

Uzunovic stressed that the development and formation of major funds for all forms of final expenditure in the course of this year is continuing in a fairly autonomous way and transcends the agreed framework. Many incomes have gone up by approximately 40 percent (personal income and other personal earnings standing at over 31 percent), real personal income by about 7 percent, and labor productivity 4 percent.

Uzunovic stressed that the development and formation of major funds for all forms of final expenditure in the course of this year is continuing in a fairly autonomous way and transcends the agreed framework. Money income has gone up by approximately 40 percent (personal income and other personal earnings standing at over 31 percent), real personal income by about 7 percent, and labor productivity 4 percent.

No changes are expected either in the area of general and joint consumption--added Uzunovic--because the funds earmarked for this purpose have gone up by approximately 25 percent, which is 4-5 points above the growth of income, but considerably above the agreed framework. Investments too are above our realistic possibilities with the logical conclusion that the overall resources determining demand continue to be formed and be above realistic and agreed frameworks. Despite a high growth of production and imports, demand still exceeds supply, which deepens the disparity in commodity-monetary trends and relations. The shortage of specific products is still conspicuous and the demand for intervention in imports increasingly great.

Sukrija Uzunovic also drew attention to price trends whose growth has already attained the framework determined by agreement; prices have a conspicuous tendency of rising further. Retail prices and the rate of inflation have come close to the 20 percent mark which is the highest increase in the past few years. This kind of situation also impairs the competitive ability of our export industry, and the energy crisis and the slowing down of economic growth in the world aggravate the conditions and the possibilities of exporting and selling our goods abroad.

The Federal Executive Council, added Uzunovic, believes that basically speaking this situation is the outcome of a fairly sluggish development of self-management socioeconomic relations and a slow consolidation of the influence of associated labor on social reproduction trends. An inadequate level of organization and of reciprocal links in associated labor, diverse conduct by many subjects and also the nonimplementation of the agreed policy, accords and agreements have significantly contributed to this situation as well. Considering the overall situation, one should not neglect the impact made by specific objective circumstances--of the world energy crisis, of deterioration in the conditions for, and the possibilities of, exports, of the need to import wheat and corn, and of the efforts to overcome the aftermath of the earthquake in Montenegro, and so on, said Uzunovic.

In continuation of the session Dr Berislav Sefer (Croatia) informed the delegates about the stands of the Committee for Social Planning and Development Policy in connection with the Federal Executive Council's report on the implementation of the social development plan. "Although this plan is meeting with great difficulties and although it is not being realized on many essential points, the period behind us is a period of very significant results. Despite the great burden which we have, we should not underrate the results we have obtained," said Dr Sefer, explaining the stand of the Committee for Social Planning.

Our current difficulties are to a very great extent indeed tied up precisely with the fact that the existing laws in force are not heeded and that they are breached, with the result that the process of reproduction is to a great extent regulated by a system of measures, mainly of an administrative nature, whose effect is of a short-term nature. The thought was expressed--and I am quoting--that these measures cannot be an alternative to the implementation of the system, stressed Dr Sefer.

Delegate Branko Mirakovic (Serbia) focused his contribution to the debate on the question of economic relations with foreign countries, stressing that the problems in this area, which have been present for a long time, are being aggravated and deepened. Setting out the well-known figures about our payments deficit, particularly our trade deficit, Mirkovic recalled that our constant trade deficit during the past 2 years has imposed additional imports through administrative channels. This periodic intervention, according to him, has produced temporary improvements, only for the same problem rapidly to reappear again. Without challenging the need that measures have to be taken at this point of time too, Mirkovic stressed that a selective approach, giving the manufacturing industry priority over and above all other users of import rights, should be the only correct way to deal with this problem.

Measures also should be restrictive, he said, in the case of noncommodity expenditure of the country which is going up year after year for no obvious reason. For a specific period of time the new measures could mitigate this serious situation, but the main job still remains to be done so that the basic reasons for the present unfavorable tendencies can be eliminated partially in 1980 and in the new 5-year plan as much as possible.

Speaking of exports Mirkovic said that export activity has not received appropriate treatment either in the basic organizations of associated labor or in our society as a whole. He spoke of the material incentives for exports, of the question of the constant lack of funds to provide credit for the export of equipment and ships, and about import substitution. In particular, he pointed out the place and the role of the foodstuffs industry as regard exports, mentioning the example of the Netherlands, which with 10 percent of our cultivable area exports 10 times as much as we do. Instead of food exports becoming a permanent orientation we are beginning to reconcile ourselves to intensified import of basic articles, especially of wheat and corn, said Mirkovic.

Milija Kovacevic (Kosovo) warned at the beginning of his speech that the economic situation is deteriorating. "The question which poses itself is whether we have, as a society, really entered such a state of impotence...Should the present trends persist, they could carry within themselves a real danger that some of the fundamental values of our economic and even social system may be brought into question. "

Milija Kovacevic went on to deal in particular with Kosovo's problems. The difficulties which exist in the economy of the province are almost insurmountable. Nothing similar is taking place in any other republic or province. Kovacevic considers that the increasingly unfavorable trends in the development of the province are not being really overcome and that the necessary prerequisites for doing so are not being created. He recalled that Kosovo did not begin to lag behind during the current 5-year plan, but that it has been lagging behind for the past 30 years; 15 years after the end of the war Kosovo was not listed among the underdeveloped republics, though it was already then the most underdeveloped one of all. At that time unrepayable funds were being handed out for development, but Kosovo had no share in this. This "lost" period had the gravest, and so far irreparable, consequences for the development of the province. Later on funds were obtained, but debts were also rising, so that the province's debts are now twice as high as the average for the country.

If one adds to this the subjective shortcomings caused by backwardness and the low level of development, one gets the complete picture of all the causes of the backwardness of Kosovo.

Stipe Tonkovic (Croatia) stressed that one should not lose sight of the significant results achieved, but that the further deterioration of the situation would gradually erode our favorable political situation, affect our prestige in the world and also create the scope for a partial return of the administrative method of directing development, which would slow down the development of self-management. He considers that the Federal Executive Council's additional measures should be supported, but that this should be done cautiously and in the light of the fact that they are only one of the elements of the battle for stabilization and that all the factors are responsible for stability as a whole.

Delegate from Bosnia-Hercegovina Ljubo Babic said that the implementation of the medium-term plan is proceeding in complex conditions, but that despite this significant results have been achieved.

Ratko Svilar, vice president of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, said that all the data available in the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia point to the need for supplementary measures with which to intervene in the field of the movement of prices and allocations for personal incomes and joint and general consumption, as well as in the field of economic relations with foreign countries. He advocated restrictions on all the forms of consumption and is in favor of making it impossible for those organizations of associated labor which are operating at a loss to increase personal incomes.

Speaking about the conditions in which the plan is being implemented, Tima Vrbaski (Vojvodina) noted that some very important accords and laws have not yet been reached or adopted, which must certainly have had a definite negative effect on planned developments.

Aleksandar Trajkovic (Serbia) also spoke about the development of Kosovo. He stressed that the attainment of the more even development of every part of the country is an essential and unavoidable basis of the policy of true national equality and one of the central pillars of the socialist togetherness of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and of their mutual solidarity.

Uros Andreevski (Macedonia) stressed that there is no reason why we should be dissatisfied with the rate of growth of the national income, which many countries wish they could attain. One of the basic causes of the present shortcomings lies in distribution, which is exceeding the income achieved. Andreevski also spoke about inconsistencies in the respect for social agreements. It seems that those who do not stick to the agreed limits are better off, Andreevski said.

After the discussion on the Federal Executive Council's report, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces adopted conclusions, which point out the problem areas in economic activity, analyze the causes of this situation and propose ways of eliminating them. It was noted that the continuation of unfavorable trends in certain key sectors of social reproduction would bring into question the carrying out of the agreed economic policy this year and thus also the attainment of the plan's basic goals and tasks. This primarily applies to the failure to carry out the policy of economic stabilization, to any further upsetting of the balance in the distribution of the social product and income, to a faster than planned growth of all the forms of consumption, to high price rises and to any worsening of economic relations with foreign countries and of the country's balance of payments.

In order to halt these trends it is indispensable that all the subjects should embark on additional activities and adopt additional measures within the framework of their competences. It was concluded that it is especially necessary to insure that the overall growth of personal incomes does not exceed the growth of the cost of living (after adjustment taking into account increased employment) and that the questions of the real growth of personal incomes are examined in connection with the growth of productivity and that they should be strictly related to the results of economic activity. Also, joint and general consumption should not exceed the planned level, and spending on investments should be reduced to planned limits and be accompanied by a substantial reduction in the use of short-term loans raised for this purpose.

The Chamber also drew the conclusion that in the coming months only the most necessary price changes should be made and that this should be done with the agreement of the republics and the provinces and bearing in mind the levels reached in them. It is also necessary to insure that the increase in the balance of payments deficit this year does not exceed the level resulting from increased oil prices and the cost of the importation of additional cereals and the elimination of the consequences of the earthquake on Montenegro.

It was concluded that the Federal Executive Council should urgently adopt all the measures and steps necessary for the attainment of this goal and that it should at the same time propose changes in the balance of payments positions of the republics and the provinces in the unified balance of payments for the whole of Yugoslavia for 1979. It was stressed that the energy crisis imposes the need to adopt a program of economy measures with regard to all the forms of energy and especially oil derivatives. In adopting these conclusions, the Chamber particularly stressed the need to strengthen accountability for meeting the obligations arising from the carrying out of the agreed policy laid down in the plan and the resolution.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces at today's session also supported in principle the Federal Executive Council's orientation with regard to the appraisal of the prerequisites for and conditions of the possible development and the framework of the economic policy in 1980.

The delegations of the republics and the provinces also adopted a number of legal acts; the law on the ratification of the agreement on guarantees between Yugoslavia and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the law on the ratification of the agreement between the governments of Yugoslavia and Poland on reciprocal recognition of the equality of school and university diplomas acquired in either state; and the law on earmarking federal funds for Yugoslavia's additional deposit in the African Fund for Development. The Chamber also endorsed the final account of the National Bank of Yugoslavia for this year and the statute of the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, acting on the basis of a report from the Federal Executive Council on the disruption in the consumption of oil derivatives, adopted several conclusions. The Chamber insists on the strict implementation of the attitudes adopted in the policy of the realization of the plan in 1979. In keeping with these attitudes, sociopolitical communities, organizations of associated labor and self-managing communities will adopt measures aimed at saving energy, especially oil and oil derivatives, and at keeping their consumption within planned limits.

It was concluded that the Federal Executive Council should supply the SFRY Assembly by the end of October with a complete report on the situation in the production and consumption of oil and oil derivatives in the country and on the influence of world developments on this situation. The report should also contain proposals on further measures in this sphere. It was also noted that the current energy situation in the country and in the world increases the need for the adoption of a long-term energy policy for Yugoslavia and the Federal Executive Council should prepare the appropriate plans and proposed measures.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO HONDURAS--Tegucigalpa--Emil Durini, Yugoslav ambassador to Honduras, with his seat in Costa Rica, today presented his credentials to General Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of Honduras. In a lengthy friendly conversation, President Paz and our ambassador reviewed the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Honduras. They also discussed the present international situation. The Honduras president laid particular stress here on the great role played by President Tito in the struggle for peace and equal international relations. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1935 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD]